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Cambria Freeman.

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LITTLE PINK SUNBONNET.

Every morning, just about eight,
Little Pink Sunbonnet opens the gate,
And, a tin bucket upon her arm,
Trudges away from grandpa's farm.
There are cookies, and apples, and butter and bread,
Tucked away beneath that shining lid;
And a dear, little, childish, curly head
Under the sunbonnet's crown is hid.

Oh, it is lonesome at home all day;
The saucy kitten refuses to play;
Nobody singing about the place;
Nobody coaxin' the dog to race.
No little feet on the fresh-scrubbed floor,
Breaking to pieces grandma's rule.
Oh, it is sad when summer is o'er;
Little Pink Sunbonnet starts to school.

Little girls grow, of course they should,
Soon to a beautiful womanhood.
Then from the door, some happy day,
Dear little maiden will go away.
It is not strange we should think of this,
When, in the morning, bright and cool,
Not forgetting a good-by kiss,
Little Pink Sunbonnet goes to school.
—Marienne Heaton, in Good Housekeeping.

"NUMBER SIXTEEN."

A Romance of Wild Life in the Canadian Northwest.

A few evenings ago the writer and several friends were cozily nestled around the fire. One of the company was a medical man who had spent twelve years or so in the Canadian Northwest territories. Outside the atmosphere was chilly, and the indications favored colder weather.

"If you could be transported from St. John to the prairies on such a day as we had to-day," remarked the doctor, "and were ignorant of the changes that a few hours bring in that climate, two surprises would greet you. To-day you observe dotted in countless numbers over the vast stretches of prairie sluices or small ponds, whose placid waters would remind you of so many mirrors set in rustic frames.

"To-morrow morning, as you again looked over the prairies, the whole face of the country would seem to be changed. Protruding from every sluice you would see cones made of grass, etc. These are the winter houses of the muskrat—reared, finished and occupied in a single night; as if these fragrant little creatures possessed the power of the Wizard Pancrates.

"That night the sluices would be sure to freeze, and the muskrats would live in peace until the spring, when the Indians make their rounds, plunge the spear down through the cones, and thus capture numbers of the occupants. The rats are in prime order in the spring after their long rest. The flesh is eaten and the skins are taken care of by the squaws.

"These skins, as well as all others, are a kind of legal tender, and it's a common occurrence for the Indian to visit a store, make his purchase, take a bundle of ratskins from under his arm, and count them out as five-cent pieces.

"The Indian department displays much energy to suppress smallpox, which often creates havoc among the natives of the plains. Doctors are sent out regularly to vaccinate the Indians. The doctor makes his rounds with the agent who pays the bounties. A large tent is pitched, and the tribe is requested to appear. The stipulation is that all must be vaccinated before receiving the money.

"The Indians are distinguished by numbers as well as names, and, as they are paid so much per head, every member of a family must be produced and pass through the agent's tent. Before being paid those requiring it are vaccinated.

"One day," said the doctor, "I was vaccinating a tribe of Crees, when a woman approached with a couple of children. She had a rich, melodious voice, with a Scotch accent. When she spoke I stopped for a moment and told her to step into the next tent and I would attend to her in a few moments. I saw she was not a squaw, and thought she was the wife of a Hudson's Bay company employe who wanted to get vaccinated at the expense of the government.

"While I was speaking the clerk shouted out: 'No. 16,' and the woman said in a low voice: 'I am No. 16.' She bared her arm, and both she and the children were attended to. She passed on, received her bounty, and then out among the herd of Indians.

"The face and voice of that woman haunted me the rest of the day while I kept scratching the arms of braves, squaws, and pappooses.

"At last the day's work was over and instruments laid aside. After supper I set about to satisfy my curiosity as to the history of No. 16. A few inquiries enabled me to locate the shack where she put up, and thither I bent my way.

"The shack, I may say, is a small hut, built of clay or mud. A fire can be made in the shack. The place is so constructed that the squaw stands the sticks of wood on their ends so that the fire is fed as if from a self-feeder. No. 16 related to me how and why she occupied the shack. It was rather a romantic story, but yet one full of sadness from beginning to end.

"'My father,' said No. 16, in a voice full of pathos, 'is a Scotchman, and is factor of Fort Pelley, belonging to the Hudson's Bay company. Before the northwest territories were taken over he ruled the country for hundreds of miles around. He was a magistrate, too, and of course administered the law.'

"When No. 16 reached a certain age she was sent to Scotland in one of the company's ships, which leave for New York or Fort Nelson a couple of times each year. This was no easy trip in those days. For hundreds of miles she had to cross prairies, and then by canoe and other conveyances, the great rivers were traversed until Hudson's bay was reached, where embarkation took place. It took some months to do this.

"When Scotland was reached she entered a university and remained there until she graduated. These were pleasant days for the young western girl. She became acquainted with an intelligent young Scotchman, and the attachment became so strong on both sides that before she left the land of heather for the wilds of Canada they had plighted vows.

"One of the company's ships bore her away from her pleasant associations in Scotland to the higher latitudes of Davis straits and the Hudson's bay, where the iceberg is familiar in August, there again to rough it over fords and stretches of swamps, up vast water courses, and along bewildering trails, in company with the trappers and porters of the company, for months, until Fort Pelley was again reached.

"The journey was made in safety. Of course it was understood that her young Scotch lover would leave the land of cakes and follow her to the northwest, where she pictured to herself the kind reception he would receive from her parents, and where the battle of life would be commenced in the married state. But this dream was never to be realized. Aye, the golden web was to be shattered before it was nearly completed.

"After due time the father was informed of her attachment to the young man in Scotland, of her intention to marry him, and how he was coming out for that purpose. The father became angry and would not consent. He already had a husband chosen for her. The person was an employe of the company, and was stationed at Fort Garry.

"Here was an obstacle that she did not count upon. She debated the subject with her father and finally asserted her prerogative of accepting as her husband the man she had chosen, while the father was just as determined that she should marry the man he had chosen.

"Thus matters stood for a long time. It was impossible for her to let the young man in Scotland know how matters were. In the meantime, however, he had determined to reach the northwest.

"He came out to Chicago, and from there made his way to Fort Garry, where he joined a party who were going to Fort Pelley. The journey between the two forts—some three hundred or four hundred miles—was made, but his reception at Fort Pelley was a cold one. The father would not allow him to see his daughter. He was ordered to leave the country at once. This order was supreme and had to be obeyed.

"He could not reside in the country an hour without the factor's knowledge. Even if he could there was no means for a young man like him to gain a livelihood. The forts held all the necessaries of life and none could be purchased elsewhere. Then, again, there was the danger of being killed by straggling bands of Indians.

"With reluctance he turned his back to Fort Pelley and all it contained that was dear to him. He retraced his steps as best he could, and reached the border of the United States, where all trace of him was lost forever, so far as No. 16 was concerned.

"By some means she learned that her transatlantic lover had been in the country, the reception he had received, and how he had been banished by her father. This, of course, caused her a good deal of grief, and consequently widened the breach between herself and father.

"At this time Fort Pelley contained a large number of employes belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, and the factor lived like a baron of feudal times. Meals were served in a large hall, while butlers attended to the ordinary duties.

"One morning, after the factor and his retinue had taken their places at the breakfast table, it was noticed that the daughter's chair was vacant. The mother was asked the reason, and she replied that the girl was ill and was unable to leave her room.

"The father, suspecting that she had heard of his actions toward the young Scotchman and that she was feigning sickness, determined to show her he was not to be trifled with. The mother was requested to tell her to come down, and the daughter obeyed the summons.

"When she entered the hall it was quite evident that she had recently been weeping. The father, letting his passion get the better of decorum, upbraided his daughter before the employes, using the most harsh language toward the young Scotchman.

"For a time the daughter listened to him meekly, but the climax was reached where patience ceased to be a virtue. She arose, and, tossing back her loose hair, stood before him in defiance. Looking straight at her father, she said with much bitterness and determination: 'Before forty-eight hours I will disgrace you.' With that she rushed from the dining hall. The meal proceeded, and afterward the employes went about their usual vocations.

"The father thought the affair of the morning would soon quiet down as far as his daughter was concerned, and eventually she would come around to his way of thinking. But he was mistaken.

The young woman left the fort. It was no use for her to try to leave the country, for she was too far away from civilization, and she also knew that none of the employes dare assist her. She therefore made her way to a tribe of Cree Indians. It did not take her long to make up her mind what to do. It was a terrible sacrifice, but she was determined to thwart her father's plans, and in order to do this she became the 'pale-faced squaw' of a full-blooded Cree.

"Although, with her husband, she often encamped near the fort, her father never noticed her afterward. Her mother used to send her articles from the fort, but that was the only intercourse she had with her parents. In order to distinguish her husband and family she had them assume the name of McLeod.

"The woman's story affected me very much," said the speaker, "and I was glad when my work was over, but the sacrifice No. 16 made has never left my memory."—St. John Globe.

A Rustic Imitation.

A countryman who had loitered into an Episcopal church one Sunday morning was surprised to observe that many of the worshipers, after seating themselves, bowed their heads for a few moments against the back of the pew in front of them.

"I never see that done before," he explained, "but I wa'n't goin' ter be out of the fashion, so I jest ducked mine down too."

"You mean that you indulged in silent prayer," suggested a listener.

"Well, skursely," was the reply. "I counted ten."—Judge.

—"Pa," asked a small boy, thoughtfully, "what is regret money?" "Never heard of it, my son," answered his pa. "Well, pa, I read in the paper the other day, 'All regret money squandered,' and I thought you might get me a little to squander." His pa is still thinking about it.

ONCE IN AWHILE.

Once in awhile the sun shines out,
And the arching skies are a perfect blue;
Once in awhile mid clouds of doubt
Faith's fairest stars come peeping through.
Our pains lead down by the meadows fair
Where the sweetest blossoms nod and smile;
And we lay aside our cross of care
Once in awhile.

Once in awhile within our own
We feel the hand of a steadfast friend;
Once in awhile we hear a tone
Of love with the heart's own voice to blend.
And the dearest of all our dreams come true,
And on life's way is a golden mile;
Each thirsting flower is kissed with dew,
Once in awhile.

Once in awhile in the desert sand
We find a spot of the fairest green;
Once in awhile from where we stand
The hills of Paradise are seen.
And a perfect joy in our hearts we hold,
A joy that the world cannot defile;
We trade earth's dross for the purest gold,
Once in awhile.
—Nixon Waterman, in Youth's Companion.

ONLY MAGGIE.

But She Was the Gem of the Household.

The two words, "only Maggie," were a sort of by-word in the Clements family, where the young lady rejoicing in the baptismal appellation of Margaret was considered somewhat inferior in all respects to the three elder sisters.

Miss Nora Clements was artistic. Miss Georgina Clements was musical, and her hours were spent executing intricacies upon the piano. Miss Cordelia Clements was a beauty.

Maggie, the youngest, was simply a cheerful, good-tempered, industrious girl, who aimed at no special display of either beauty or talent, but was quite content to be handmaiden for the others.

Howard, the only brother, and the eldest of the family, was a physician and the head of the household, the father and mother being dead. There was wealth enough to make a pleasant home when the separate incomes were combined, and Howard would have been most unwilling to see his sisters leave him for any but a home and husband of their own.

"We can all live comfortably together," he would say, "but you have not enough to live upon without work if you leave the house we own among us."

At first the two older girls were quite anxious to figure as a great artist and musician, but finally they allowed their brother to have his own way.

The young doctor was very proud of his sisters and their various attractions, and when his warm friend and fellow-student, Paul Goddard, appeared to make him a short visit, he lead him from the office into the house adjoining it, delighted at the prospect of showing off the girls to a city gentleman.

A tour of inspection in the drawing-room preceded the actual introduction. Thus:

"This scene upon the Catskill mountains was painted by my eldest sister, Paul. We spent the summer there for the express purpose of allowing Nora to make sketches."

"Very fine," murmured Paul, trying his best to admire the mountains.

"And the music is Georgina's. Georgina is Sig. Skwallinni's best pupil."

"A great talent," Paul murmured again.

"And this," continued Howard, opening the photograph album, "is Cordelia."

He added no more, and truly the face was sufficiently beautiful to need no comment. Paul spoke cordially:

"What a beautiful face! Who is this opposite your sister, Howard?"

"That is Maggie. She is my youngest sister."

"And does she paint or sing?"

"Oh, no. Maggie has no talent and no beauty. She is a good little thing. But come to your room. Dinner will be ready at six."

"So Maggie is housekeeper," thought Paul, as he looked around the tasteful apartment assigned to him. "I think Miss Maggie certainly has something of her sister's artistic eye. How exquisitely those flowers are arranged and how cool and fresh it is here, after a hot, dusty ride."

Seeking the drawing-room again, Paul found the artistic sister contemplating the scene from the back windows with rapt enthusiasm.

"Mr. Goddard," she said, advancing to meet him.

Paul made the necessary speech of gratification, wondering if it was the brown of the Catskill mountains that was daubed so extensively upon the skirt of Miss Nora's blue dress, and if it was artistic meditation that had made her pin her collar crooked, and forget her cuffs altogether. She launched at once into a bewildering sea of technicalities, and called upon Paul to admire effects of cloud and shadow, light and foliage, from the back window, till he felt like a reprieved prisoner upon the entrance of another sister, who was introduced as "my sister Cordelia."

The beauty was superb. Every curl of her glossy brown hair was arranged for effect. Her creamy complexion was heightened by a dress of soft white muslin, with tiny green leaves scattered over it. She bowed with languid grace, but sat as if actually afraid to move, for fear of disarranging any fold of her faultless costume. Georgina appeared as the bell rang and Georgina spoke but little. It made her hoarse to be always talking.

Paul was inwardly resolving to cut his visit very short, when Howard opened the door of the dining-room and introduced:

"My sister, Maggie."

She was not pretty; she was not artistic nor musical; but she was charming, to Paul's eyes, in five minutes. Her dress fitted her graceful little figure perfectly; her collar and cuffs were white and smooth; her hair was dressed carefully and becomingly; she was exquisitely neat.

Not fearing for her voice, she chatted gayly and pleasantly; not being anxious about her dress, she moved gracefully and freely; and having no specialty of talent, she could talk sensibly about the various topics her brother and his friend started.

Dinner passed off pleasantly. Paul concluded that if Maggie was housekeeper her dinner certainly did her credit.

A week passed away, and Paul found himself groaning in spirit over the Misses Clements. He had wandered in search of the picturesque with Nora, had sacrificed gloves and boots in the pursuit of wonderful boughs and inaccessible flowers. He had listened to Georgina till his ears fairly ached, and he was divided in his own mind as to whether the performer or the listener deserved the most pity. He had admired Cordelia in every variety of costume, in every effective attitude; had seen her eyes raised, and the long lashes of the drooping lids; and marveled at the whiteness of her hands, at the profusion of her curling hair; had consdiered her a beauty, a weariness, and a burden of spirit.

But he could find but little time to speak to Maggie. He saw the evidences of her industry and taste in every detail of housekeeping; knew whose skill directed the servants, whose fingers filled the flower vases, whose eyes were everywhere. But the very perfection of all these arrangements kept the little woman too busy for many idle moments, and in the evenings the older sisters were all-engrossing.

Two months had passed and instead of June roses early fall fruits and flowers were abundant at Mossvale when Paul Goddard passed again through the village and called at Dr. Clements' office.

"I am so sorry," said Howard, as he cordially shook his friend by the hand. "All the girls are away. Uncle James invited them to pass a month at the White mountains, and they deserted me."

"Then you are alone?"

"Oh, not entirely. Maggie stays to keep house for me."

"Oh, Miss Maggie is here. Shall I intrude if I stay a day or two, Howard?"

"Intrude, Paul! Far from it. I am not busy, and Maggie was telling me to-day that time actually hangs heavy upon her hands. You know she was always running for the others. So now the little damsel has time to enjoy herself, and we have had some lovely rides and drives. Maggie does ride beautifully and her horse is very fond of her."

It was true that Maggie was finding many leisure hours while her sisters were away, and Paul found that the retiring, modest girl was one of the pleasantest companions it had ever been his good fortune to meet.

It was an amusement the young physician enjoyed to draw out the accomplishments that had been overshadowed by her sisters' loudly proclaimed talents and attractions. He found that Maggie could sing, with a sweet bird-like voice, though she never attempted the difficult songs in which Georgina was supposed to excel. She could play simple pieces with feeling and expression, and her fingers would fairly dance over the keys in livelier music, that required no wonderful talent or elaborate execution.

And it was wonderful how pretty the child-like face became in Paul Goddard's eyes. There was a charm in the constant cheerfulness that kept the rosy mouth ever smiling and sweet; there was a beauty of expression in the brown eyes that mere form and color can never give; there was an attraction always in the exquisite neatness of dress that was never stiff and prim, though so carefully arranged.

Howard Clements, who loved his friend, and had hoped to secure him as a brother during his former visit, opened his eyes wide in amazement as the days wore away and Paul lingered in Mossvale. During his first visit Howard had hoped to see him yield to the fascinations of the elder Misses Clements, and no maneuvering mother ever took more pains than this brother to display the talents and beauties of his sisters. That anyone would look twice at Maggie when in the company of the others had never occurred to Howard.

But in the light of Paul's evident admiration the brother began to contemplate with different emotions the possibility of losing his little sister. He had borne with perfect composure the prospect of parting with the others. It seemed no great hardship, even when the separation involved the disappearance of Nora's masterpieces and Georgina's music rack. But to lose Maggie was quite another matter.

"Who," Howard asked himself, in dismay—"who would superintend the servants and keep the house in order? Who would wait with cheerful smiles upon him when the duties of his profession obliged him to ask for meals at all sorts of irregular hours?"

Visions of Nora in paint-bedaubed dresses, Georgina with frowsy hair and Cordelia in inert beauty presiding over the household filled Howard's brain; and, while he lamented, he admitted that "Paul's head was level" in his apparent choice.

Maggie could scarcely believe she heard aright when Paul Goddard pleaded for the gift of her love and promised all loyalty and devotion if she would come to preside over his home.

"But," she said, "you cannot really love me."

"I really can and do," was the reply.

"But I'm so plain and so stupid. Howard said—" She paused and blushed.

"Well, what did Howard say?"

"Never mind."

"Tell me. That's a darling."

"He said, then, that I was sure to be an old maid, and after the others were all married I was to stay here and help him keep up a bachelor's hall. I really don't see," she added, earnestly, "how Howard will get along."

"He must do as I do."

"How?"

"Seek a darling little housekeeper for a wife."

So, to the amazement of all concerned, the first Miss Clements who was married was not the artist, not the musician, not the beauty, but only Maggie.—N. Y. News.

The Moujik Czar.

Alexander III. seems determined to live up to his sobriquet of "the moujik czar." He has just affixed his signature to a project of law now being elaborated by the council of the empire, which is destined to render inalienable the landed allotments of the peasants. The object of this measure is, of course, to prevent the seizure of the land for debt by the money lenders, whom he regards as the principal cause of the present distress and agricultural depression in his dominions. For the peasants, when once deprived of their lands, lose every interest in the welfare of their "mir," or community, and drift away to the towns and cities in search of work, where they help to swell the ranks of the unemployed, who constitute a permanent source of embarrassment to the authorities.

IN THE TEMPLE OF WISDOM.

"Give me thy dreams," she said; and I
With empty hands and very poor,
Watched my fair flowery visions die
Upon the temple's marble floor.

"Give joy," she cried. I let joy go,
I saw with cold unclouded eyes
The crimson of the sunset glow
Across the disenchanted skies.

"Give me thy youth," she said. I gave,
And, sudden-clouded, died the sun,
And on the green mound of a grave
Fell the slow raindrops, one by one.

"Give love," she cried. I gave that, too
"Give beauty." Beauty sighed and fled.
For what, on earth, should beauty do
When love, who was her life, was dead?

She took the balm of innocent tears
To kiss upon her altar coal;
She took the hopes of all my years,
And at the last she took my soul.

With heart made empty of delight,
And hands that held no more fair things,
I questioned her: "What shall requite
The savor of my offerings?"

"The gods," she said, "with generous hand
Give guerdon for thy gifts of cost:
Wisdom is thine to understand
The worth of all that thou hast lost."
—The Athenæum.

THE DAY OF HIS DEATH.

Why Mr. Arnold Carewe Does Not Believe in Dreams.

"My dear, I have had an extraordinary dream."

Mr. Arnold Carewe spoke with solemn emphasis, a tone of gravity in his voice.

Scene—the sunny breakfast-room of the Carewes; time—nine in the morning of a clear, cold winter day. Mrs. Carewe glanced over the top of the silver coffee-urn at her liege lord, with a look of mild interest in her deep, dark eyes.

"A dream! Why, Arnold, I thought you did not believe in such things!" she exclaimed. Then at the sight of the gravity of his face, her own grew concerned. "What was it?" she eagerly asked.

"Well, of course, it was only a dream," returned Mr. Carewe; "but, to say the least, it was odd that I should dream the same thing over—in every particular—exactly alike, three blessed times last night. It seems a little odd to be sure. Besides, I dreamed that I am to die upon a certain day, and a certain hour. My dear, I shall not tell you when, for it is not far distant, and the knowledge of it might make you nervous, even though it is only a dream—and therefore not infallible."

Mrs. Carewe sat her coffee-cup down, and the small, white hand trembled visibly.

"Oh, Arnold!" was all that she could say. "But after all, we need put no faith in a dream! It is like believing in a fortune-teller's predictions. You remember how implicitly Will Braddon used to believe that he was doomed to die before his thirtieth birthday, just because two different predictions to that effect had been made concerning him? Well, it is three months and over since he passed safely into the thirties, and he is well and strong as ever. Bah! I have no patience with such foolishness. It is childish! Arnold, you must not think of such a thing!"

"All right, my dear, I will not," returned her husband, obediently. But in his heart he was saying: "I could no more help it than I can live without breathing. But at all events, now that I have warned Bessie, I will say no more to annoy her."

Breakfast over, Arnold Carewe went down to his office. It was Carewe & Carewe—a well-known law firm—and Arnold was senior partner; his brother Jack comprised the rest of the firm.

As he entered the office, Jack, seated at a tall desk, glanced up with a strange look.

"I say, Arnold, I had a dream about you last night, which made me a trifle uneasy," he began, "and, as you are a little late this morning, I was beginning to fear that something was amiss. Had you not come in as you did, I intended taking a cab and going up to your house. Glad you're all right, old fellow!"

"A dream!" (aghast.) "So had I. What did you dream, Jack?"

"Well, seeing you are all right, I'll tell you," returned Jack. "I dreamed that you are to die—don't look so pale, old boy; you are not dead yet, but a long way from it—I dreamed you were to die on the 10th of January, exactly three weeks from to-day."

Arnold Carewe sank into a seat, and looked faint.

No wonder! That was the exact date which his dream—three times repeated—had indicated. But he controlled his nervousness, and turned to his brother with affected amusement.

"Perhaps you dreamed the hour, too, while you were about it!" he jocosely observed.

"So I did. January 10, as you will see by glancing at yonder calendar, comes on Tuesday. My dream said that at twenty minutes past two, precisely, on Tuesday, January 10, you would depart this life!"

Arnold Carewe started to his feet trembling like a leaf. No wonder, for it was his own dream, in every particular. It seemed incredible. But he decided to say nothing to his brother as to the purport of his dream, but to patiently wait, and make all preparations for the great finale.

For a man to find that he has exactly three weeks—twenty-one days—in which to live, is a very odd sensation. The murderer condemned to the scaffold feels very much as Arnold Carewe felt in the days that followed. He went about like a man in a dream. He first "set his house in order," making his will, attending to the various affairs of his business, paying off debts, doing all that he could with a sort of satisfaction to make it easier for the wife and little ones soon to be left alone. They would be well provided for—that was a great blessing. And it was with a solemn sense of pleasure that he arranged everything to the best of his ability, for the welfare of the loved ones, soon to be left alone.

He became very devout also. Every day he read the prayers in his little family circle; and attended divine service on Sunday; feeling a shudder of nervous dread run over him when the second Sunday had gone, and he knew that only one remained to him.

It was wonderful how tenaciously the idea clung to his mind—the positive belief that he was a doomed man, marked by Death as his prey. How gentle and kind and tender he was to all at home. Perhaps, if more people could develop a similar hallucination, it might be better for the peace of many a household.

To be ever preparing for the great event would keep all of us gentle and kinder and more considerate.

Looking back upon that time in after years Bessie Carewe was obliged to admit that it was the happiest, most peaceful time of all her married life. But, of course, she knew nothing of her husband's firm belief in his approaching demise. She had, in fact, forgotten all about Arnold's odd dream, and he had not explained to her its horrible exactness.

The days went by. The holidays—sad and sweetly solemn to the man who felt that they were the very last he should ever see upon earth—were gone, and the seventh day of January had come. Carewe now discarded his watch, placing it in his dressing-case. He did not wish to see a timepiece. Only seventy-two hours between him and the great Unknown—unless it had all been only a dream! Yet, that seemed quite impossible. For why should the two brothers have both dreamed the same thing unless it was intended as a most solemn warning?

So carefully avoiding every timepiece, making all possible efforts to forget the fatal and fast-approaching hour, Arnold Carewe waited.

The 10th of January came and at last—a bright, winter day.

He arose in the morning, after a sleepless night, saying to himself:

"My last day on earth! God help me!"

He looked so pale and worn and so evidently ill that his wife begged him to remain home from the office that day.

And, as that was what he had secretly intended doing, he consented.

As the fatal hour drew near—for he imagined it to be near the time—he made his way to the pretty guest-chamber and lay down upon a soft couch. A fire had been kindled in the grate and the room was warm and cheerful. Over the fireplace upon a marble mantel a tiny clock was standing. Arnold Carewe turned his eyes resolutely away from it. He did not wish to know the exact moment. So he lay there, and gradually a slow feeling of torpor began to steal over him. His wife came into the room, and with her the two pretty children—he had told her to bring them. He took his loved ones in his arms and strained them to his heart in a passionate farewell, all the more solemn because he dared not tell Bessie that he believed himself to be dying. He was conscious of a feeling of gratitude that he had been warned in time.

After a time Bessie took the children away. Then she returned to his side with a glass of cordial.

"Here, dear, drink this," she said, sweetly; "it will help you!"

He obeyed her, and then lay watching the graceful figure, as she moved about the room.

At last his eyes, in spite of his determination to the contrary, wandered to the clock and rested there.

Good heavens! Ten minutes past two!

"Bessie," he moaned feebly, "come!"

Then all grew dark before his eyes; he felt like one stepping softly away—then darkness fell.

"Arnold! Arnold! wake up! I am afraid you will sleep too long! It is past six o'clock!"

Bessie Carewe bent over his prostrate form,

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - APRIL 20, 1894.

A SECRET conference of labor leaders will be held in Philadelphia, April 28, to form one national labor union to take the place of all others.

CONGRESSMAN TOM L. JOHNSON, in a public meeting in New York, declared that Senator Hill was out of the Democratic party because of his protectionist views.

ONE outcome of the impending strike of coal miners in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and in Western Pennsylvania is likely to be the formation of a national organization of the operators.

AFTER a five weeks, trial and an hours, deliberation the jury in the case of Madeline Pollard against Congressman Breckenridge for breach of promise, at Washington, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $15,000 damages.

A UNIQUE case is announced from Toronto, Ont. A woman who was too lazy to bake her own bread bought a loaf from a baker, and while eating a slice of it swallowed a pin. Now she is suing the baker for heavy damages.

SENATOR Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, died in Washington Saturday night, from apoplexy. He was born in 1830. Senator Vance served two terms in congress before the war, entered the Confederate army and became a colonel. He was twice elected governor of his state, and was serving his third term as United States senator at the time of his death.

IN the United States circuit court at Chattanooga, Tenn., last week, Judge Key sentenced Rev. C. W. Lewis, a colored pension swindler, to twenty-eight years in prison. Lewis was convicted in fourteen different cases and was given two years for each case. He was mixed up in over sixty different cases of pension frauds, and nearly 300 persons are involved.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great lawyer of New York, died on Friday, aged 89 years. He was a brother of Justice Field, of U. S. Supreme Court, of Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic cable fame, and Henry Martin Field, a distinguished Presbyterian preacher and author. Mr. Field had just returned from Europe, and was reported to have been in good health. Pneumonia caused his death.

JAMES NEWTON HILL, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Rosa Rotzler in Allegheny Park last fall, and now in the Pittsburg jail was notified on Wednesday of the signing of his death warrant by Governor Pattison. On the night of the murder Hill was found lying beside the dead woman with his throat cut from ear to ear. Physicians thought he he could not live. With the aid of a silver tube, however, which was placed permanently in his neck, Hill recovered.

The position of the wound in Hill's neck is such that if a rope around his neck is drawn taut it will slip above the wound, and he could continue to breathe shrough the opening below the rope. It would thus be impossible to cause his death by strangulation, no matter how tight the rope might be drawn.

THE general debate in the senate on the tariff bill will by agreement close next Monday. Then the senate will begin the consideration of the bill by items, a process which promises to be long and tedious. The fear of the defeat of the bill is only in the opposition papers; it does not exist among the Democratic senators who stated at the caucus held previous to the reporting of the bill that they reserved the right to propose amendments on the floor of the senate and will succeed in getting some amendments adopted, with the aid of Republican votes, but they have no doubts about the final passage of the bill, nor do they believe that a single Democratic vote will be cast against it when the final vote is taken. The bill is going to be pushed to a vote, and it is going to be passed. These two things can be relied upon.

THE one especially gratifying feature of the collapse of the riot in the Pennsylvania coke region, says the Philadelphia *Times*, is that for the first time in the history of the labor troubles culminating in riots and loss of life in that section, the civil authorities have been able to cope with and subdue the rioters. No hireling detectives were employed and no call was made on the governor of the state for the militia. The sheriffs of the two counties affected by the strike swore in deputies enough to defend at least a reasonable proportion of the mines and coke ovens and arrest the leaders of the murderous mob. With the leaders in jail the disorderly crowd simply grew aimless and discouraged and dispersed.

THE Democratic State Committee met at Harrisburg on Monday to elect a chairman to succeed J. Marshall Wright, resigned. Deputy Attorney General James A. Stranahan, of Mercer was named to fill the vacancy and he was unanimously elected. Wednesday, June 27, was determined upon as the time for the meeting of the next Democratic state convention and Harrisburg the place. The rules of the party were changed so as to provide for the annual meeting of the state committee on the first Monday in April. Previous to the meeting of the state committee the representatives of the nine divisions into which the state is divided politically for party purposes elected chairmen for the ensuing year: For the second division, of which Cambria is a part, Thomas J. Burke, of Altoona, was elected chairman.

THE outlook for the agricultural interest of the country, says the Norristown *Herald*, is one of the most frequent subjects of discussion just now at farmers' institutes and other similar gatherings. With grain at its present low prices, there is very little encouragement to go on in the old way of raising wheat and corn and selling the product.

The successful farmer will be the man who can adapt his efforts to the requirements of the business and so diversify his products as to reap a substantial reward. It is very evident that the raising of wheat or other grain cannot be made profitable on the Atlantic coast. Those who desire to engage in such competition should seek the prairies of the west, where, with the opportunity to employ labor-saving machinery to the best advantage, they may be able to obtain moderate returns for their capital and intelligent oversight of the farm.

The only hope for the Eastern farmer is in his adaptation to circumstances. He must get out of the old ruts, and abandon the idea, as many intelligent tillers of the soil have already done, of farming as did his father or his grandfather. The times have changed within a half century, the general construction of railroads bringing the great West to our doors, as it were.

But there is a field for the intelligent farmer, even at the present day. He should diminish the size of his farm, where it is large, by selling off a portion, and engage in the raising of such productsas command a ready sale at remunerative prices.

It is impossible to suggest any rule that will hold good in all localities. Intelligent discrimination will enable each individual to judge what particular product or what diversity of products is suited to his locality. This it should be the aim to determine, and once settled, that aim should be pursued with persistent effort. There is a successful career open to the farmers, even in the East, if they can adapt themselves to the necessities of the situation.

For the first time in the history of the riotous demonstration in this turbulent section the sheriffs appear to have been equal to the responsibility which the law places upon them, They neither shirked their duty nor tried to get some one else to perform it for them. In a manful way they proceeded to exhaust the resources of the civil law for maintaining the peace, with the result that they had the rioters cowed and rendered powerless for evil before getting nearly to the end of their resources. They did not prevent the loss of life and destruction of property, but they soon placed those chiefly responsible for murder and pillage within prison walls, where the law will deal with them, and thus won a notable triumph for the civil power of the commonwealth.

This gratifying and effective display of the power of the civil authorities when intelligently directed and fearlessly employed, leads to the conclusion that the most of the former labor disturbances in Western Pennsylvania could have been as easily suppressed if the same fearless determination had been manifested. There has certainly been in several instances too great a willingness manifested by the civil powers to abdicate in favor of the military, thus involving the commonwealth in unnecessary expense and magnifying the extent of the disorder to be overcome. It is a healthy sign that the civil authorities in Pennsylvania are showing a disposition to do their full duty in a crisis like the present before calling on the military for aid.

A DISPATCH from Irwin, Pa., on Wednesday says: Fully 1,000 miners attended the mass meeting held here tonight, at which it was unanimously decided that the miners of this district will join the general strike commencing next Saturday. Addresses were made by J. D. Cairns, president of the Pittsburg district, Cameron Miller and T. T. O'Malley, of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, who were greatly pleased at the result of the meeting. Mr. O'Malley stated that the movement was spreading like wildfire, that the miners of Alabama were already out and the other states would be in a line on Saturday. When the citizens of this community heard the result of the meeting they were very much surprised, as the miners accepted the reduction offered by the companies last January, and, although not working full time, have expressed themselves against the strike.

THE New York *Tribune* insists that the result of the Rhode Island election is a clear and unequivocal verdict in favor of protection. It does squint that way. The legislature chosen will elect a Republican United States senator. But when protection was much more squarely in issue Rhode Island voted the other way. The voting that may be done 1895 and 1896, when the people will have had some opportunity of observing the effect of revenue reform legislation, will afford a much more accurate test of public opinion. At present the people are taking out of the hide of Democracy vengeance for ill for which Democracy is not responsible. It is an old fashion, when disastrous prophecy comes true, to stone the prophets. Voters do not stop to think that protection is still doing its perfect work in this blessed country, and that we are enjoying McKinleyism unchanged, undiluted and unrepealed.

THE rebellion in Brazil has completely collapsed. Admiral Mello last Saturday, after having been driven from Brazilian territory by the government forces, surrendered with his fifteen hundred men to the Uruguay authorities, who immediately disarmed the insurgents. It is considered probable that Uruguay will surrender Mello and his troops to the Brazilian government. In that event President Peixoto will have an opportunity to show great clemency or do considerable shooting.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1894.—Senator Harris very cleverly outwitted the Republican senators this week and put an end, for the present at least, to Republican filibustering to delay the resolution providing for meeting at 11 o'clock and sitting until 6 each day. This frightened the Republicans and they made the proposition that for a week the senate take up the tariff bill at 1 o'clock and continue its debate without roll calls or other interruptions until 5 o'clock. This was exactly doubling the time that had previously been devoted to the tariff bill and being more than the Democrats expected to get without a struggle was promptly accepted. Senator Harris is perfectly willing that this agreement should continue in force for ten days or two weeks longer. Then he will begin to put on the screws in earnest, to bring the debate to an end, beginning by adding an hour a day to the sittings and continuing until they are continuous, compelling the Republicans to keep a speaker on the floor at all times.

Senator Morgan in the only senator who has publicly noticed the extraordinary address lately published as emanating from a Minnesota Democratic association, referring to twelve senators as "masked Democrats" and opponents to the tariff blil. He made a personal explanation on the floor of the senate in which he characterized that address as being, like the French method of trying a man in his absence and without serving notice upon him. He expressed himself as satisfied with the tariff bill as it now stands and announced his intention to vote for it and his willingness, if necessary, to stay on the floor of the senate several consecutive days and nights, as he had done on other occasions, to listen to Republican filibustering speeches against it. He said he had been a tariff reformer long before those who had formulated the diatribe against him, and expected to remain one until we get a fair system of tariff taxation.

The most notable feature of the caucus held by Democratic members of the House this week at which resolutions endorsing the repeal of the tax on state bank currency were adopted, was the speech made by Representative Cummings, of New York, in favor of the resolutions. He told the caucus that the people of New York had cast their votes for the Democratic candidates with full knowledge of the contents of the national platform, and that he was anxious and ready to redeem every plank in that platform. It is the general impression, even among the strongest friends of repeal, that it cannot be accomplished as at present proposed. That is to say that a majority of the House will vote against unconditional repeal of the law. It might be possible to pass a bill repealing the law which imposed stringent conditions upon the issue of currency by state banks. The caucus was attended by less than one-half of the Democratic membership of the House.

Senator Wolcott's resolution, which was passed by the senate, requesting the President to open negotiations with Mexico for the purpose of obtaining the consent of that government to the coining by our mints of standard Mexican silver dollars for export to China and other eastern countries, is generally regarded as a bit of buncombe on the part of Mr. Wolcott, intended to please the friends of silver. Few people believe that Mexico will grant such a request. If, as asserted by Mr. Wolcott, the mint capacity of Mexico isn't sufficient to supply the demand for these silver dollars in the east, the question naturally arises why not increase it? The minting of these dollars is very profitable to Mexico and it seems little short of ridiculous to expect that the Mexicans would be willing to surrender any of that profit to a foreign nation. It would not surprise me if President Cleveland should ignore the resolution entirely, as he may very properly do in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the constitution.

Senator Hill's speech against the tariff bill has been the most talked about event of the week, and Republican praise of it has been carried to an extent that must be nauseating to Senator Hill. Democrats, as a rule, decline to publicly discuss the speech, but the few who do, while conceding Senator Hill's personal right to talk and vete against his party's measure, are practically unanimous in expressing the belief that he has made a great mistake, and that it was aggravated by his uncalled for attack on the administration which he helped to put into power, as well as by his slur upon the Southern Democrats who have so often stood by the Democratic party even when they had to pocket their own personal opinions as well as those of their constituents in order to do it. The man does not live who has the right to doubt or cast aspersion upon the loyalty of southern men to the Democratic party, and least of all Senator Hill, who has had so many good friends among southern Democrats. What effect the speech will have upon the fate of the tariff bill remains to be seen.

Her Walk to Death.

ALLIANCE, O., April 18.—Mrs. Mary C. Hernung, the oldest resident of Mariboro, a village seven miles west of this city, met with a fatal accident in a peculiar manner last night. She was a somnambulist for years, and on several occasions had met with painful accidents while walking in her sleep. Last night she arose, got out of the house and started for the barn. To reach it she had to cross a foot bridge over a small stream, and while on the bridge she lost her footing and fell off. She fell on her side, crushing her skull and breaking her leg. Her son missed her early in the morning, and after a short search found her lying unconscious on the rocks under the bridge. She died shortly after. She was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1799.

It Was Loaded, of Course.

ALLIANCE, O., April 15.—At the telephone exchange in this city at 8 o'clock this evening Frank Tombaugh, the night operator at the exchange, was showing a group of admiring friends how a 38-caliber self-acting pistol worked. Thomas Thompson was the unfortunate who stood in front of the gun. Tombaugh supposed it was empty and said so. Then the bullet hit Thompson in the neck, grazing the windpipe and lodging near the spine. The wounded youth ran down two flights of stairs and fell in the street. Physicians are unable to extract the bullet, and say that Thompson can hardly recover.

Three Deaths in Parsnips.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 18. Alva Beemer, aged 10, is dead, and Thomas Missinger and W. H. Messer, aged 6 and 5 respectively, are dying as the result of eating wild parsnips. The children pulled the roots from the ground, and ate freely. In a short time convulsions ensued, and to-night Alva died in great agony. There is no hope for the others.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

It's a Tough Problem.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Washington authorities, civil and military, are beginning to take an active interest in the arrival of Coxey's army. As the Commonweal approaches, and the stories of the detachments from the various cities begin to be authenticated, the outlook for a rather troublesome problem for the district authorities to solve becomes bright. The question is what will be done with the Coxeyites after they disband. The individual members of the army will be without means to get out of the city and General Coxey has disclaimed all intention of leading away the men he brings in. It begins to look as though the men might encamp in the district and practically say to the authorities: "Here we are, and what do you propose to do with us?"

The district commissioners had prepared to-day a list of the statutes under which Coxey and his men could be arrested and dealt with. There is no lack of laws; laws against vagrancy, against bringing paupers into the district, against assemblages on the Capitol grounds, or processions without a permit.

Nevertheless this is believed to be the first exhaustive examination the subject has ever received and the court is of the opinion that the conclusion reached, with the mass of historical and judicial evidence by which it is sustained, will be accepted as incontrovertible.

Fast Railroading.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—There were signs of unusual commotion about the Union Depot last evening. The Lake Shore tracks were kept clear of all cars and local trains. Both the Eastern and Western Divisions were detained in expectation of some apparently unusual event. Suddenly there was a roar and jar as the Vanderbilt special flyer from the west rolled into the station. On board were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and President John Newell. The run eastward to Erie, a distance of 95½ miles from Cleveland, was made in 95 minutes, including a four-minute stop at Ashtabula for water, making the total running time for the 95 miles 91 minutes. From Collingwood yards, an 88 mile run was made in 82 minutes, including another four-minute stop. From Collingwood to saybrooke, a distance of 42 miles, was made in 36 minutes, or a rate of 70 miles an hour. The run from Kingsville to Dock Junction, 33 miles was made in 28 minutes, or at a rate of 70 and seven tenths miles per hour—the fastest time ever made on this division of the road.

Made Trouble in a Church.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—A madman stripped to his shirt and standing in front of the altar, wildly threatening any one approaching him, carried consternation into the minds of a dozen or so men and women who were saying their prayers this afternoon in St. Joseph Roman Catholic church. The man entered the church unnoticed by the few people at prayers and entering one of the confessionals removed all his clothing but his shirt.

With a cry that startled everyone he ran down the aisle and taking a stand before the altar with loud outcries, he began to break the altar ornaments and overturned several statues. When the sexton of the church attempted to approach him the lunatic picked up the bell that is struck when the priest elevates the host and hurled it at him. An officer was found and he succeeded in taking the man into custody. The man was unable to give any account of himself and answered all inquiries by wild mutterings. He was taken to a hospital.

The State's Forests.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17.—At a meeting held here to-day action was taken which is expected to find expression in legislation for the protection of Pennsylvania forests and measurable purification of streams of water. The State Forestry and Fishery Commissions, State Board of Health, State Board of Agriculture, Geological Survey and department of Public Instruction were represented. Dr. Lee, of the State Board of Health, read a paper on "The Importance of the Woodland of the state for securing a pure water supply." Ex Senator Coxe mentioned the difficulties in the way of preventing sulphurous water from coal mines from flowing into the streams.

Gov. Pattison, who presided, appointed a committee to report at the next meeting the interest each department represented had in forestry, which should form the basis of an act having reference to the case of the remaining timber tracts and, if feasible, the reforestration of tracts.

A Three-Cornered Fight.

CHICAGO, April 16.—A local paper declared this morning that it is now settled that within the next week or ten days strikes will be declared on several northwestern roads running out of Chicago. The contest will be more interesting in that it will involve all the existing brotherhoods after the manner of a three-cornered fight, in which the old reorganizations will seek to annihilate the American Railway Union.

Conferences were held in Chicago today in regard to the situation on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Lines, and Vice President Howard, of the Union, left for St. Paul, from which point orders are to be issued to-morrow making the Great Northern strike general. A bitter war between members of the union, and the Grand Chiefs of the engineers', firemen's and trainmen's orders is looked for.

Husband and Wife Conclude to Die.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—John Bankert and wife, an aged German couple attempted suicide to-day at their home near this city. Mrs. Bankert is dead and the husband's life is despaired of. Last night John Myers, a neighbor, charged Bankert with having stolen some farm products from him, calling him a thief and other opprobrious names. To-day Bankert and his wife decided that life had lost its charms for them and decided to die together. They cut the arteries of their wrists, and when found by neighbors this evening Mrs. Bankert was dead, and the physicians have little hope of nursing Bankert back to life.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Pennsylvania iron men have leased the Oregon Iron Company's plant at Oswego, Ore., and will erect rolling mills.

—Blood poisoning, caused by dissecting a corpse, ending the life of Prof. John H. Jenks of Washington University, St. Louis.

—Fifteen cases of smallpox at Lee, Luzerne county, have resulted in closing the borough school, shutting down the mine and side-tracking all freight cars.

—Sandy Thompson, a student at Carlisle college, was struck, pinned to the ground and almost killed by a big limb sawed from a sycamore tree on the campus.

—Edward Still, one of the informers against the Carnegie Steel Company, says the government only learned part of the truth about the armor plates, the plates being far worse than reported.

—There are now 2,054 inmates of the Norristown state insane asylum. The condition of Prof. S. C. Shortlidge, who killed his wife at Media, is growing worse. His mind seems to have collapsed completely.

—Dick Slater, a son of R. A. Slater, of Latrobe, is in luck to the tune of $5,000. Henry Parsons, who died at Leisenring on Thursday, bequeathed the above amount to Dick, who was a great favorite of the old gentleman at the time made his home with the Slater family.

—At the London Bow street police court on Tuesday, Howell Thomas, an ex-solicitor, was charged with obtaining by false pretense the sum of £1,000 from Colonel J. F. Jacques, the American claimant of the Townley estate. Thomas was remanded, bail being refused.

—When jealous Herbert L. Parlin learned that he couldn't marry the 16-year-old daughter of R. G. Howard, near Lake Charles, La., he shot her mother dead, fatally wounded the girl, wounded her sister and was mortally wounded himself before his capture.

—Reginald H. Atler, secretary of the Diamond Coal & Land Company at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, was held in $2,000 bail for court on the charge of embezzling $5,600 of the company's funds. Atler, who is about 42 years of age, says the money was appropriated for the maintenance of his family. He had been connected with the company for eleven years.

—The mine situation at Birmingham, Ala., threatens to become serious as the result of the strike of the 8,000 men on Saturday. It is said that the operators will attempt to put negro labor in in the Blue Creek mines and race trouble may result. The militia have have been given orders to provide 40,000 rounds of ammunition and be ready in case of a call.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LILLY BOROUGH for the year ending March 14, 1894.
HENRY EHRENFELD, Tax Collector.

	Cr.	Dr.
To amount due from last year		$ 45 89
To amount of duplicate		476 18
To amount of dog tax		65 00
By exonerations	$ 10 83	
By abatement on $100 of 5 per cent	5 00	
By commission on $532 58 of 5 per cent	16 62	
By tax receipts from treasurer	332 38	
By tax receipts from treasurer (dog tax)	20 00	
By amount to balance	202 24	
	$ 587 07	$ 587 07
C. A. McGONIGLE, Burgess.		
To borough fines		$ 13 00
To borough licenses		64 15
By treasurer's receipts filed	$ 63 21	
By amount to balance	13 94	
	$ 77 15	$ 77 15
HENRY EHRENFELD, Treasurer.		
To balance from 1893		$ 139 33
To amount from liquor license		570 00
To amount from Frank George for tapping sewer pipe		25 00
To amount from C. Leahey laying board walk		55 70
To amount refunded		10 00
To loan		350 00
To account from tax collector		332 38
To amount from tax collector (dog tax)		20 00
To amount from C. Studt and J. W. Rainey		13 40
To amount from burgess		63 21
By orders filed	$ 929 74	
By obligation to S. Conrad redeemed	211 00	
By obligation to Geo. Stever redeemed	320 83	
By commission on $1,457 57 of 2½ per cent	36 44	
By freight on sewer pipe	8 96	
To amount to balance	70 14	
	$1,577 11	$1,577 11
LIABILITIES.		
To obligation to Chas. Bender		$ 100 00
To obligation to Augustine Yingling		150 00
To obligation to Albinus Yingling		100 00
To outstanding orders		67 44
ASSETS.		
By balance from collector	$ 202 24	
By balance due from treasurer	70 14	
Due from Wm. F. Moreland	5 00	
Due from O. A. McGonigle	6 10	
Due from Black & Vogel	29 01	
Due from Joshua Aurandt	8 74	
Due from Henry Boley	2 56	
	$ 324 69	$ 417 44
Liabilities in excess of Assets		$ 92 95

We certify that the above statement is correct.
LAMBERT E GEARY,
L. D. STIFFLER,
Auditors.
April 20 1894.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON township, Road Department, for the year 1894.
JOHN B. EGER, Supervisor.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of duplicate	$2 27 99	
To amount of license money	267 50	
To order to balance	124 57	
Total	$2,620 06	
	Cr.	
By taxes worked out		$ 324 33
By Auditors' exonerations		5 46
By amount returned to Commissioners		84 68
By cash paid for work		1,154 62
By cash paid for material		11 50
By cash paid for horse hire		276 47
By cash paid for to lt and blacksmithing		19 20
By cash paid for road machine		226 60
By orders redeemed		162 87
By abatement of M. D. Kittell from Commissioners		7 80
By services as supervisor, 148 days at $1 50		222 00
By commission on $1,832 78 at 5 per cent		95 18
By cash paid M. D. Kittell for professional services		10 00
By cash paid for publishing statements for 1892		12 00
By three trips to Ebensburg		6 00
By probate and one day at settlement		1 75
Total		$2,620 06

ADAM SMITH, Supervisor.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of duplicate	$ 778 22	
To amount received for license	134 50	
To amount received from Munster township for work	8 00	
To order to balance	134 63	
Total	$1,052 35	
	Cr.	
By taxes worked out		$ 361 35
By auditors' exoneration		7 76
By amount returned to Commissioners		49 12
By cash paid for work		291 69
By cash paid for material		6 45
By cash paid for horse hire		144 75
By cash paid for tools and blacksmithing		3 80
By cash paid Mrs. J. Leap on buggy		10 00
By cash paid F. A. Shoemaker, professional service s		5 00
By 102 days' services at $1.50		153 00
By commission on $383 50 at 5 per cent		19 18
By probate		25
Total		$1,052 35

LIABILITIES.
Estimated liabilities $2,000 00

We, the undersigned Auditors of Washington and Cresson townships, have examined the above accounts and find them as stated.
JOHN M'TAMANY,
ALBERT E KEENRODE,
PETER ROBINE,
L. F. M'DERMITT,
Auditors.
Attest:
WM. BROWN,
Township Clerk.
ap6

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Simon Ryan, late of the borough of Lilly, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, while those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
T. W. RYAN,
Executor.
Lilly, Pa., March 16, 1894.

B. & B.

One Hundred Thousand Yards of Them

But they'll go at such rapid rate you'll not not have long to think about it if you want any of these 25 and 35 cent

FINE ZEPHYR GINGHAMS at

15 and 20 Cents per Yard.

Choice, desirable kinds that people will approve—such as you'd never get except at a great loss to somebody—in this case loss neither yours nor ours, nevertheless they are here—Come, or write for samples, buying becomes easy, once you see them—

25 and 35 Ginghams—*15 and 20 Cents.*

An immense assortment of WASH GOODS, Limities, Crepons, Zephyrs, Ducks, Galateas, Lawns, Baptistles, Printed Swisses, etc.—This Department, a good-sized store in itself, and with a price range that will make you wonder—*10 Cents to 50 Cents per Yard.*

Latest Paris Importations in DRESS GOODS and SUITINGS,

50c., 65c., 75c., $1.00 to $6.50 a Yard.

You can't fail to see superior value of these fine to finest Dress Goods.

AMERICAN SUITINGS.

Over a thousand different styles of new, stylish mixtures at

15c., 20c., 25c., 35c. and 40c.

Write our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT for samples. You'll soon see whether you save by sending here for your Dress Goods. The goods tell their own story of worth at little cost, and you'll be with the thousands that weekly send us their orders.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

LARRABEE'S

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

OR

PAIN - EXTRACTOR

CURES

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BACKACHE, CATARRH,

AND ALL KINDS OF

PAINS AND ACHES.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is an old and valued remedy, which has enjoyed a constant patronage for over 60 years, proving its wonderful worth and efficiency in all ailments where pain is attendant.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is not a liquid preparation to soil and tarnish by breaking; it is put up in wide-mouth bottles and applied with the finger, rubbing it in with more or less friction. It is

CLEAN, PURE, EFFICACIOUS, AGREEABLY SMELLING, QUICK ACTING.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is a splendid household remedy for external use in cases of burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, frostbites, headache, pains in muscles, joints and limbs, backache, etc., etc. Your druggist sells it, or it can be ordered by sending full name and address and 25 cents to below address.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.

BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

feb9.1y.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

ma92 20ly

MEAT MARKET.

Having purchased the good will and business of David D. Pryce, of Ebensburg, in the butchering business, I take this method of informing the people of Ebensburg and vicinity that I will carry on a Meat Market at the old stand, and invite the same generous patronage of the public that was extended to my predecessor. Intending to buy and sell for cash, I will at all times keep on hand the best quality of Meat and give my customers the benefit of the lowest prices.

JONATHAN OWENS.

TRIAL LIST.
List of cases set down for trial at a special term of court to be held in Ebensburg beginning MONDAY, MAY 14, 1894:
Grogan vs. Edwards.
O'Neil vs. Irvin
Kutruff vs. Irvin.
Drass vs. McCloskey.
Huntley vs. Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company.
Barker, trustee, vs. Lantzy.
Felt et al. vs. Stutzman.
Betts et al. vs. Michaels.
Fuller vs. Reighart.
Vincent Harstrew & Co. vs. Cresswell.
L. Strause & Co. vs. Plunkett.
Lance vs. Lance.
H. Shuk & Sons vs. Crouse.
McKee & Co. vs. Evaly.
Wyland et al. vs Decker.
Cambria Iron Company vs Rawley.
Somers vs. Gessler et al.
Kerr vs. Yeckley.
J. C. DARBY
Prothonotary.
April 16, 1894.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, having been duly appointed assignee of James G. Bradley, of Allegheny township, Pa., in trust for the benefit of creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said James G. Bradley to make immediate payment, and persons having claims to present them according to law.
JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Carrolltown, Pa., March 12, 1894. Assignee

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, hereby all persons not to hunt, fish or trespass in any way on our premises, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law.
H. B NOEL,
JOHN EERE,
ALEXIUS WILL,
J. A. GLASS,
A. J. M'MULLEN,
HUGH M'NEELIS.
Clearfield township, March 9, 1894.

DR. MORITZ SALM.

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty —Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Mondays, January 1, 29; February 26, March 26, April 23, May 21, June 18, July 16, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 5, December 3 and 31 till 3 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Depot,

Tuesdays, January 2, 30; February 27, March 27, April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17, August 14, September 11, October 9, November 6, December 4.

GALLITZIN HOUSE, GALLITZIN, PA.,

Wednesdays, December 27, January 24, February 21, March 21, April 18 May 16, June 13, July 11, August 8, September 5, October 3, 31, November 28.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

Six Physicians Did Not Do Her Stomach Any Good, But Dr. Salm Cured Her.

For five years I have suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and all the resulting ailments, such as headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., to such a bad degree that I did not care how soon I would die. In that time I was treated by six different doctors, but none of them did me any good. To the contrary, I grew worse and worse and weaker on account of not being able to retain any kind of food on my stomach. I began treatment with Dr. Salm three months ago, and am now a different woman. I have never vomited once since the first treatment; and to make a long story short, I can once more with a good deal of pleasure attend to my daily labors.
MRS. MARY STEVENS.
Gallitzin, Pa.

On Account of Twenty Years' Continued Suffering and No Relief I Prayed to Die, but was Cured by Dr. Salm.

For twenty years I suffered the most excruciating tortures all on account of kidney trouble. The pain in my back was terrible, and many times when I stooped I did not know how to straighten up again. Often I had to go to bed for a week at a time, and in the end could not attend my regular labor any more. Gradually all the other organs became affected, my bladder became in such a condition that I did not care whether I lived or died; indeed I prayed for the latter often. The home doctors could not cure me, so I put myself under Dr Salm's care, and I blessed the day that I did so for to say I am quite a different woman, willing and anxious to enjoy life once more. I feel splendidly and am confident that the doctor will cure me in the time he has set, and I have come to the conclusion that one should never give up hope as long as they can obtain the services of this wonderful physician MRS. J. W. SHOOK.
Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa.

I Could Not Walk Straight Any More. Dr Salm Cured Me After Eight Other Doctors Had Failed.

For the last twenty years I have suffered untold agonies with a pain in my back and over the region of the kidneys. I had to get up regularly every hour at night to pass water, the pain on these occasions being almost unbearable and almost beat me double, so that after a while I could not walk straight any more, even the movement of my limbs produced the most excruciating pains. Of course I became very much emaciated on account of having no appetite to work was out of the question; eight doctors who treated me could not make out what was the matter, hence their medicines did not do me any good. Home meticines and highly recommended patent medicines had no effect whatever. Dr. Salm has cured me, and although I am 71 years of age, I set about very well now and can once more attend to my daily labors.
MRS. SOPHIA HENEY.
Two Lick, Indiana county, Pa.

Inward Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm After the Best Physicians in the County Had Failed.

Our daughter Agnes has been ailing with some inward trouble for over 3 years. It made her very miserable and fit for nothing. She tried to be cured by the best doctors obtainable here, but vomited once since the first treatment; and to to make a long story short, I can once more with a good deal of pleasure attend to my daily labors.
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...rna Freeman.
...ED, CAMBRIA CO., PA.
... APRIL 20, 1894.

...AL AND PERSONAL.

...ching is all the go.

...ge McCabe, of this place, is ...ing at Latrobe.

...W. F. McDonald, of Loretto, ...burg on Friday.

...ching epidemic in Ebens... ...ity again has it.

...ays at the Cambria Iron ...pension amounted to $70,000.

...borough will construct a ...ew walks at a cost of $13,000.

...ported that diptheria has broken ...ut to a large extent at Mountaindale.

...Purdy, of Johnstown, was ...ing in Ebensburg on Monday.

...ing of laying the track on the ...ension will begin on the 1st.

...E. Dufton & Son, of this place, ...their business house improved ...paint.

...Shoemaker, of Bellefonte, ...several days in town during ...week.

...Edmonds, a veteran of the ...ed at his home in Hastings on ...last year.

...burg Normal school will ...ession under the management ...Wilson and Biter.

...H. Lewis, postmaster at Sum... ...resigned his position and in... ...ving to Johnstown.

...Frank Brown, of this place, was ...ed a large one day last week but ...ed serious injury.

...county commissioners have ...ecided to hereafter build ...s instead of iron.

...Parsons, an Indiana county ...ad handkerchiefs in onions and ...ed this season.

...M. Bowman and T. W. Dick, ...ttending the Blairsville Presby... ...ing at Clearfield this week.

...D. Thomas and daughter, ...ensell township, were visiting ...sburg on Thursday.

...Kittell, of Loretto, spent ...ime in town on Monday and paid ...s office a pleasant visit.

...James Gallagher, one of Ebens... ...ens, is laid up from the ...ffects incident to old age.

...s been commenced on the ...for the erection of the new ...ge house in this place.

...Anderson has leased his re... ...ce at Cresson to Messrs. ...ce Brown, of Summerhill.

...Hammond, a former resi... ...sburg, died in a hospital in ...on March 8th, aged about 20 ...

...Crosby has purchased a lot ...Hon. Esq., on Mary Ann ...and will build a dwelling house ...

...Crosby, of this place, and ...s. George Donegan, of St. ...ook a trip to Pittsburg on ...

...was elected under the direction of ...Foos, editor of the Carrolltown ...he opened up in Carrolltown on ...

...Moore, of Altoona, and Re... ...Baker, of St. Lawrence, this ...ve granted a marriage license ...ng last week.

...number of our local sportsmen ...investigating the trout streams ...Cambria but none of them ...ught their strings.

...day of last week Mr. Willard ...Ebensburg, while at work on ...saw mill near the station, had ...caught by the log carriage and ...injured.

...Beam, held for robbing Pennsyl... ...ad trains, and J. C. Colbert and ...Bradley, charged with horse-... ...ft larceny, at Johnstown, were ...ced on Saturday.

...Letts, former editor of the Car... ...and Mrs. Catharine Noel, ...stown, were married in that ...on last week. They intend ...their residence at Patton.

...Thomas, an old friend J. A. Kon... ...of Nobles county, Minn., in... ...ed he and his family are all ...ood health.

...friends in this county will ...learn of their good health.

...Lucas, a young man from ...Hill of East Lime, west, at the ...road crossing, at Pittsburg, on ...morning, and received injuries ...in all probability, prove fatal.

...fifty young ladies, pupils of St. ...Academy, Loretto, accompanied ...Sisters belonging to the same in... ...on a pleasure drive on Wenes... ...visited the convent in this place.

...McKenrick, executor of Mrs. ...Cooper, late of the borough of ...Springs, deceased, has an advertise... ...ment relative to the sale of a valuable piece of ...property in this issue of the FREEMAN.

...of Wilson died at the home of his ...Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wilson, at ...on Thursday, April 12th, 1894. In ...the 3rd years of his age. He leaves to ...mourn a widow and infant daughter.

...Mrs. Lockett, son of James Lock... ...Beaver City, who was ticket agent at ...Junction, has been transferred to ...Patton to take the place of Miss Annie ...Mr. Lockett is succeeded by P. J. ...

...Tuesday night the barn of William ...residing about three miles north... ...Ebensburg, in Cambria township, ...entered by thieves and about three ...weight of chop and a lot of chick... ...carried off.

...Courts hold that a man who ...can drive faster than his neighbor ...to pass him on the highway, ...if he interferes, thereby caus... ...accident, he is responsible for all ...is done.

...new saw mill is being built above ...Hart and it is about completed. ...Its capacity will be 20,000 feet and ...will be employed. There are ...1,000 feet of logs in the dam to be ...sawed.

...Rosemary is considered an excellent ...tonic to restore the growth of the hair. ...Simply steep a quantity of the leaves and boil ...them a quick fire for a few minutes, ...add a little cocoanut oil and a few ...drops of cinnamon.

...William Bryson, Esq., a well-known ...citizen of Philipsburg, Centre county, ...who was a partner in the Moushannon ...Iron Co. at Patton, died suddenly at his ...home in Philipsburg one day last week ...of heart disease.

...Mrs. John L. Stough, of this place, ...and Mrs. West Newton, Westmoreland ...county, the scene of his childhood days, ...visited. Among other reminders of ...the times was the old school house to ...which he went 58 years ago.

...The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 12th ...inst. says the Board of Public Buildings ...and Grounds "has decided to advertise for ...proposals for the erection of a monument at ...Harrisburg Place, to mark the boundary line of ...the counties of Cambria and Clearfield counties."

—On Monday afternoon of last week the house of John L. Gubenator, of Bedford township, Bedford county, and part of the contents were destroyed by fire, which originated by a defective flue. The building was insured for $500 and the furniture for $300.

—On Thursday of last week four men supposed to be jail-breakers from Greensburg, were arrested by Constable Delozier, of Hastings, but on the arrival of an officer from Greensburg who at once declared they were not the men wanted, they were discharged.

—Poor Director John Sheplar left this morning for Ebensburg, Cambria county, to bring an old lady named Eliza Albright, who has become a charge on that county, home. Mrs. Albright formerly resided in South Huntingdon township.—*Greensburg Press.*

—Morris Ginskey, a peddler, whose home was at Shamokin, Pa., was struck by an east-bound freight train while walking on the track near Tyrone Forges, Blair county, on Monday evening and instantly killed. He had $91.40 in money and a mileage book in his pockets.

—By the caving in of a brick kiln at Johnsonburg, Centre county, on Tuesday, James Purvelock and two sons were badly injured. The father was rendered unconscious, had a leg and arm broken and injured internally. The sons were bruised and cut about the head and face.

—Isaac Sparr, a Blair county farmer, fired two bullets into his head with suicidal intent on Saturday last. He was still living at last accounts, but there are little or no hopes entertained for his recovery. Trouble with his first wife's relatives is the cause he gave for the rash act.

—Miss Lizzie Lucy, of Loretto, died suddenly at her home in that place on Monday. The deceased had been ill for some time but her friends had no idea that her demise was so near at hand. She is survived by one brother, Pierce B. Lucy and two sisters, Miss Mary and Mrs. C. F. O'Donnell, all of Loretto.

—On Monday more cars passed eastward over the Pennsylvania railroad than on any day in the history of the railroad. Eighty-six trains passed through Columbia, hauling 2,681 cars. The number of trains passing through Columbia has reached as many as ninety-six, but the cars hauled never reached Monday's record.

—On Friday night of last week thieves entered the smoke-house of Mr. Frank Deveraux, in Cambria township, and stole therefrom four hams and two shoulders of meat. The thieves, whoever they were, did not feel inclined to act the whole hog, as they left Mr. Deveraux two shoulders, which will keep him going for a little while.

—One thousand men, employes of the Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Mining Company at DuBois laid down their tools on Tuesday. They are members of the United Mine Workers and were under orders to quit next Saturday, but chose to stop increasing the supply that is being produced the country over in anticipation of the general strike.

—Herbert, a six year-old-son of John Bennett, of White township, Indiana county, fell from a bee hive that had been placed on the top of a stump near his father's residence on Thursday and fractured his skull. Physicians were called in who cut away the fractured portions of the skull and there is a chance for the boy's recovery.

—On Sunday morning about 11 o'clock the fire alarm was sounded and a crowd of people gathered at the engine house ready to fight the devouring element. A child of Rev. Hunt had started a little blaze in the coal house adjoining his residence on Sample street, but the timely discovery and the prompt application of water soon ended what might have been a conflagration. There was no damage done.

—Frederick R. Pershing, 19 years old, was arrested at Leechburg on Monday by Sheriff Mack, charged with the larceny of a gold watch from the house of Tillie M. Robinson, in Indiana. Pershing had sent the watch to Pittsburg and accompanied the sheriff there, where it was recovered. He was held for court. He is a son of Rev. H. H. Pershing, late of Bellevernon, who figured in a recent scandal.

—A corps of engineers said to be in the service of the Beech Creek railroad is surveying a route from Johnstown to the Blacklick and thence by way of that stream through Ebensburg to Jaynesville, Clearfield county. The engineers crossed the Pittsburg pike headed toward the Blacklick on Saturday about six miles west of Ebensburg and are by this time in the vicinity of Blacklick creek.

—Another murder took place in Clearfield county on Tuesday night at the mining village of Grass Flat, near Peale. The cause of the quarrel is not known, but it is supposed to have grown out of jealousy. The murdered man is John Ellison, aged 25 years, his assailant being Swan Milgren, aged 65 years. Milgren confessed to having done the shooting and was arrested and lodged in the Clearfield county jail.

—Mrs. Kate Coleman, of Greensburg, widow of the late Robert Coleman, who was killed about seven years ago by a man named Riley, attempted to commit suicide by eating an onion soaked in Rough on Rats. The cause for the woman's attempt at self-destruction is said to be that a man who had been calling on her for some time had announced his intention of leaving her. Antidotes were administered and she is thought to be out of danger.

—A dispatch from Bradford, Pa., on Monday says: "Next Monday the soft coal miners of Jefferson and Clearfield counties will strike for better wages. This will mean idleness for several thousand miners and many railroad men. All the trains of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad will be sidetracked and the locomotives sent to the roundhouses probably on the day the strike is inaugurated.

—On Tuesday morning about four o'clock S. W. Isenburg, a car inspector of Altoona, while in the performance of his duties, was struck by an engine while crossing the tracks near Twelfth street, thrown under the wheels and frightfully mangled, the skull being crushed, the right leg ground off above the ankle and his body crushed and bruised. The unfortunate man was twenty-nine years of age and leaves a wife and three small children.

—John McCormick, a Cambria county boy nearly forty years ago, and who learned his trade in the railroad shops in this city, when Altoona was scarcely out of its swaddling clothes, but who, some thirty-three years ago finally landed in San Francisco, where he has long been engaged in the foundry business, is circulating among his old time friends in this city, where and in Cambria county he expects to spend two or three weeks.—*Altoona Times.*

—On Friday of last week the viewers appointed to locate a road across the mountain from Baker's furnace to Johnstown, in place of the tow path road taken by the Pennsylvania railroad company a few years ago, met at Cramer. Frank Creswell, of Johnstown, was the surveyor. The viewers were sworn in by Judge White and surveyed a route. Their report will be presented to the court in June. There was quite a crowd of citizens interested in the road present. Of the candidates only two were present, Judge White and D. B. Taylor. The viewers, candidates and others were hansomely entertained by Mr. Joseph Cramer.—*Indiana Messenger.*

—A dispatch from Johnstown on Tuesday to the Pittsburg papers says: "Things are looking exceedingly gloomy about the mines at Hooversville, Somerset county, the miners having decided to join in the general strike, which is scheduled in Clearfield, Blair, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria and Fayette counties next Saturday. There is a belief that more that half the miners in Somerset county will quit work at the appointed hour. In Cambria county there is great uneasiness, but the opinion prevails that the strike will be a go, except perhaps here in Johnstown, where the men are not discussing the situation to any considerable extent."

—Speaking of Black Patti, who will be at the opera house on Monday evening, April 23rd, the *World* says: "Sissieretta Jones vies with the diva, the queen of melody. In criticism of her singing last night it must be said that the quality of her voice, her great range, her powers, and the entrancing sweetness and smoothness of her tones, her distinct enunciation and the ease and naturalness with which she handles her voice astonished and captivated the most critical and convinced them of the truth that she has a phenominal voice, such a one as comes as a gift to a very few people, and having that, seems to know by intuition how to handle it to perperfection."

—A Game and Fish Protective Association has been organized at Cresson with Dr. Deveraux as president; W. W. McAteer as vice president; Blair Seeds, secretary, and A. B. Earhart, treasurer. A large area of the best hunting grounds and a number of the best trout streams in the vicinity of Cresson and Loretto have been leased from the owners and will be stocked with game and fish by the Association, and all infractions of the game laws most rigidly prosecuted. An application for a charter will be filed on May 16th. The following directors were elected to serve for one year, viz: J. W. Gore, B. Kenny, G. S. Mitchell, J. S. Willis, B. P. Anderson, F. J. Burgoon and C. A. Buck.

—Mrs. Rose Kearney, relict of the late John Kearney, of Munster township, died suddenly at her home at Summit on Tuesday, aged 73 years. The deceased was born in Ireland and came to this country with her husband about 50 years ago, and after residing some time in Blair county, they removed to a farm in Munster township, where they continued to reside until the death of Mr. Kearney a few years ago, when she removed to Summit. She is survived by six children, viz: John, of Sandy Ridge, Centre county; Andrew, of Holly Spring, Iowa; William, of Munster, Cambria county; Daniel, of Lilly, Cambria county; Mrs. Vance B. Baird, of Altoona; Mrs. Anthony Risbon, of Munster.

—On Saturday evening Daniel Bradley, of Lilly, was loaded to the muzzle with a fighting jag of Lilly's inebriating booze, when Peter Smith came along and attempted to quiet him. In an instant Bradley pulled out a large knife and made a vicious lunge at Smith, the knife entering his body between the fourth and fifth ribs, inflicting an ugly wound which bled profusely, and for a time was feared would prove fatal. A physician was summoned, who, after stopping the flow of blood, announced the fact that no vital part had been reached and that the victim would recover unless inflammation set in. Bradley was arrested and taken before 'Squire George, where he he waived a hearing and was committed to jail.

—The Johnstown *Herald* of Tuesday says: "Mary Sauers, a wayward girl, was arrested at the Pennsylvania railroad station this morning by Officer Burkhart, of Altoona, her home, and Officer Horner, of this city, as she was about to take a train for some other place. She was formerly employed in an Altoona restaurant, but about two weeks ago she and a companion came to this city and entered a house of ill repute on the Frankstown road. Later they went back to Altoona, and Mary herself came to this city again, leaving her relatives under the impression that she was employed in a restaurant here. She was arrested at the instance of her relatives, who were informed of the life she was leading. The officer took her back to Altoona."

Death of Richard J. Evans.

On Sunday, April 15th, 1894, Mr. Richard J. Evans, one of the oldest residents of Cambria township, died at his home after a long illness from dropsy. Mr. Evans was born in Montgomershire, Wales, and was at the time of his death in his 87th year. He came to this country with his parents when eleven years of age and assisted them in the clearing out of a home in the then unbroken wilderness.

He learned the blacksmith trade and afterwards that of a machinest, and for a number of years followed his trade in various sections of the country. In the days of the Old Portage railroad he was an engineer and had charge of the engine at the head of Plane No. 6.

A number of years ago he bought the farm upon upon which he resided and built a grist mill and saw mill, which gave name to the locality as "Evans' Mills."

He was married to Jane Lloyd, a sister of Messrs. John and Abel Lloyd, and who, with six children, survive him. The children are: Mrs. Jane Cox, of Quaker City, Ohio; Mrs. S. D. Patterson, of Barr township; Oliver, of Ebensburg; John L., of Cambria township; Edward W. and Richard D., of Barr township. His remains were laid to rest on Monday in the Hermon cemetery, Cambria township, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. E. R. Grow, of the Christian church, of this place.

Argument Court.

Argument court was held on Monday and the following cases were disposed of:

Treasurer of Cambria county vs. Isaac J. Weaklen. Motion for new trial dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. Neil Sharkey. Motion for new trial overruled and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

Morgan vs. Snyder. Settled.

Walters vs. Myers. Continued.

Noon vs. Brindle. Continued.

In the matter of the remonstrance filed against the report of viewers of a bridge in Susquehanna township, the report of viewers was confirmed.

In the matter of a road in Barr township was continued.

Borough of Gallitzin vs. John Gaines. Argued and held over.

Martin vs. Coad. Argued and held over.

A Prize Fight.

A prize fight between Ben Quinn, of Altoona, and John Skinner, (colored), of Johnstown, came off on Saturday near the Benscreek toll gate, on the dividing line between Somerset and Cambria counties.

The fight only lasted one round, the Altoona man being by far the best man, landed his blows thick and fast and had his antagonist whipped at the end of the round.

Dr. W. B. Prothero acted as referee, John Pender as time-keeper and William Swank as stakeholder.

School Report.

Report of the Nagle school, Clearfield township, for the month ending April 9, 1894:

Number in attendance during month—boys, 18; girls, 16; total, 34. Average daily attendance—boys, 12; girls, 11; total, 23. Perfect in attendance during month: Mary Nagle, Maria Nagle, Charlie Hoffman, Alban Hoffman, Cetus Bender, Modestus Bender, Bernard Nagle. Missing but one day: Malinda Nagle, Celia Carlheim, Bertie O'Leary, Tommie O'Leary, Joseph Lilly.

Real Estate Transfers.

Joshua P. Wissinger et ux. to Henry Smith, Adamsburg, consideration, $425

Emanuel Weaver et ux. to Jeremiah Weaver, Richland township, $260.

Jeremiah Weaver et ux. to Daniel Weaver, Richland township, $5,400.

F. W. Otto et ux. to Mary Walters Saltmarsh, Johnstown, $1,150.

Katharine Wilson et al. to Maggie J. Wilson, Morrellville, $250.

Katharine Wilson et al. to Maggie J. Wilson, Lower Yoder township, $5.

William Summer & Co. to Mary A. Emigh, Adams township, $75.

Peter Emigh et ux. to Joseph W. Orris, Adams township, $1.

Elias B. Horner's administrators to Jacob, Zimmerman, Johnstown, $1,865.

A. G. Storm et ux. to Aug. Adams, Clearfield township, $440.

John D. Jones et ux. to Catharine Noel, Patton, $700.

George Stickler to Robert H. Sayre et al. trustee, Richland township, $700.

J. Sidney Noon to William Christ, Richland township, $1,450.

D. S. McAnulty et al. to Peter Beer, Barneston, $175.

Francis Huber et ux. et al. to Joseph A. Gray, $6,148.

Eliza Long et al. to Jacob Gastly, McClainville, $475.

Thomas Byrne et ux. to Henry Byrne, Susquehanna township, $50.

George J. Orris et ux. to Wilmore Coal Company, Richland township, $124.

David G. Reese et ux. to F. W. Clark, Johnstown, $1.

D. S. McAnulty et ux. to Ruth Hickman, Barnesbton, $125.

John Stull et ux. to David W. Harshberger, Richland township, $507.

Philip Hopfer to Ellen B. Hopfer, Portage, $1,000.

Philip Hopfer to Ellen B. Hopfer, Portage, $1,200.

Philip Hopfer to Ellen B. Hopfer, Portage, $450.

John Mulcahy et ux. to Lizzie Mounkly, Hastings, $750.

Gillian Seese et ux. to Herman W. Lape, Richland township, $100.

Heirs of Daniel J. Reese et al. to David G. Reese, Johnstown, $1,900.

D. W. Harshberger et ux. to Jacob H. Noon, Richland township, $512.

Peter Sharbaugh to Annie Sharbaugh, Carroll township, $1,000.

John Ashcroft et al. to Ida Nagle, Cresson township, $300.

John H. Vell et ux. to John P. Statler, Scalp Level, $250.

Arthur J. Moxham et ux. et al. to Richland township school district, $1.

William H. Levergood et ux. to Mary Swank, Johnstown, $2,825.

Henry Byrne et ux. to William McKay, Ebensburg, $350.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement Company to James A. Wilson, Patton, $420.

William Hoffman et ux. to Jacob Shank et al., trustee, Adams township, $1.

Emil C. Roth to George W. Ludwig, assignee, Johnstown, $1.

George Kelper et ux. to Herman Baumer, assignee, Johnstown, $1.

David D. Stull et ux. to Uriah D. Stull et al. Richland township, $1,408.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Francis Webb, Richland township, $61.

Samuel Rhoddy et ux. to John C. Hofecker, Upper Yoder township, $250.

Anne McMullen et al. to Rev. Ferdinand Kittell, Allegheny township, $150.

Mary Beilstein et vir to L. W. Buck, Upper Yoder township, $300.

D. G. Myers et ux. to Frank Basal, Ashville, $1.

John Hammerstrom to Andrew Hammerstrom, Elder township, $100

C. A. Gray et ux. to Andrew Hammerstrom, Elder township, $70.

Jennie Orr et vir to Jane Tantlinger, Adams township, $750.

Lorans Wyland et ux. to J. L. Spangler, trustee, Spangler, $1,570.

Q. W. Brickley to John G. C. Bearer, Blacklick township, $500.

Q. W. Brickley to John G. C. Bearer, Spangler, $100.

John McLaughlin et ux. to Simon B. Adams, Taylor township, $150.

The Miners' Share of the Tariff.

The soft coal miners in the DuBois and Reynoldsville regions have declined orders from the walking delegates to strike and remain at work, even though the rate is just what it was four years ago when the McKinley tariff of 75 cents a ton was passed for their benefit. The organs of the wail and howl variety, like the Clearfield *Raftman's Journal* and the DuBois *Courier*, continually assure these miners, it is true, that the reductions and sufferings under which they labor are directly due to the Wilson bill and the invitation to the Whitney syndicate to ship in Nova Scotia coal, but the miners somehow cannot account for the much better pay in Nova Scotia over what they receive, which they have so frequently been assured could not occur under protection. The Cape Breton miner gets 55 to 65 cents a ton, while the Clearfield miner gets 35 cents. The Canadian can make $2.75 a day, with lower rents, less taxes and better food supply prices. The Clearfield miner is sometimes allowed to make $1.50 a day, with heavy discounts on living and the company store to contend with. He is helpless to better conditions, and yet he knows there is a compensatory wages balance somewhere, for Mr. Reed and the organs have told him so repeatedly, and he is hunting for it. But as he searches further reductions come, the coal operators ship an increasing product to Buffalo and Rochester over their own railroad, the 75 cent tariff charge per ton to subjugate Canada is added to the price paid by the consumer and the scheme of protective salvation goes merrilly on with the miner left out.—*Phila. Times.*

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, April 18, 1894:

Michael Keyle and Alice Wissinger, Conemaugh.

George P. Whitby and Jessie E. Hatch, Johnstown.

Ezra Sigmond Gettemy and Josephine Constable, East Conemaugh.

George Peden, Johnstown, and Venetta Strayer, Dale.

R. E. Wait, Glen White, Blair county, and Bessie May Puff, Bellefonte, Pa.

Jacob G. Mouse, Allegheny township, and Lucinda Nagle, Dean township.

Edgar S. Garretson and Nellie Oldham, Dale.

Thomas F. Moran and Catharine M. Darney, Johnstown.

Fred Mitchell and Annie Brobyn, Elder township.

William H. Black and Orphia A. Edwards, Cambria township.

Albert L. Wills, Ashville, and Matilda R. Storm, Munster township,

A. E. Timmeny, Morrellville, and Annie A. Uncopher, Strongstown, Indiana county.

To Prevent Pipe Rusting.

To prevent unused stoves and pipe from rusting through the summer is an item of domestic economy worthy of consideration. Stoves and pipe left standing through the summer, even in rooms in which there is little perceptible dampness, will rust before one's eyes unless light fires are occasionally built to rid the air of moisture which surely exists and will leave telling marks, especially if there is running water or a dripping faucet on the same floor. Russia pipes put away for the summer should first be carefully wrapped in newspaper: if there are several stoves to be cared for each outfit should be labeled.

—The output of coal from the mines at Patton is about 100 cars a day.

Mountaindale Items.

George Grey, of Frugality, was buried on Thursday, the 12th inst.

Luther Gwin, of Mountaindale, has lost two children lately from diphtheria, and now his boy, the only child, is lying at the point of death.

Matt Kuhn is building a new store at Mountaindale. x.

The World's Fair Rebuilt for the Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG, PA., APRIL 2, 1894—I have made arrangements with Professors Gibson and Biter, who will conduct the normal school this summer in Ebensburg, to give instructions in **Typewriting** and **Stenography** at reasonable rates. Students who wish to take up this course should write me at once for particulars. Students who desire to do so, can commence at any time from this date.
JENNIE CRAVER.
mch30

TWO Dollars and Fifty Cents will buy one of our Tapered Crown Hats, worth $3.50, at Mullen & Smith's Lilly, Pa.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the stockholdrrs of the Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will be held on MONDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF APRIL, 1894, at 8:30 P. M., at Council Chamber, Ebensburg, Pa. for the purpose of electing officers and directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be necessary.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.
April 20, 1894.

A GOOD Soft or Stiff Hat—Latest Styles—$1.00 this week at Mullen & Smith's, Lilly, Pa.

WANTED.—I have employment for a few good hustlers. Write for terms. They will surprise you. Big money for the right men.
H. H SHENK,
Cor. Third and Cumberland streets, Harrisburg, Pa. ap6-3t

REGULAR Fifty Cent Neckwear this week for 25 Cents at Mullen & Smith's, Lilly, Pa.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in April, $1,000.00.
THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

MEN'S All-Wool Black Cheviot Suits for $7.00 at Mullen & Smith's Lilly, Pa.

FURS.
George L. Fredericks, of Ebensburg, pays the highest market price for all kinds of furs.

SALE OF PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES OF CRESSON & CLEARFIELD COUNTY AND NEW YORK SHORT ROUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.
The undersigned, Special Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, will, in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, entered in the case of John C. Sims, Trustee in the mortgage of the Cresson and Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad Company, dated the first day of May, 1884, against said Company, No. 2, September term, 1893, will sell as an entirety at **eleven o'clock, A. M., on the ninth day of May, 1894,** at public auction, to the highest and best bidder at the Court House, in the town of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, the railway property, rights and franchises of the said railroad company, party of the first part in said mortgage, which are described therein as follows:
"All and singular the railway of the said party of the first part now constructed and in process of construction, being the line of railway known as the Cresson and Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad as the same is or hereafter shall be located and constructed from a point at or near Cresson, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, being also a point of connection with the Pennsylvania railroad through the counties of Cambria and Clearfield to a point at or near, Ansonville, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, according to the lines of said railway as shown by the application of said Railroad Company for their charter on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all in the said State of Pennsylvania, and all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or appropriated for the purpose of a right of way for said railway or any other purpose in connection with the maintenance or operation thereof, and all the easements, rights, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities and exemptions of the said party of the first part, appertaining to the construction, maintaining, operating, owning and enjoying of the said railway, and every part thereof; and all railway tracks, railways, ways, and rights of ways, depot grounds, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station grounds, station houses, engine houses, car houses, fuel houses, warehouses, shops, machine houses, water tanks, turn tables, superstructures, erections, fixtures, furniture, tools, implements appendages, and appurtenances, used or intended to be used in connection with the said railway, in any manner whatsoever, and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appendages and apurtenances thereunto belonging, whether now owned or acquired or hereafter to be owned or acquired by the said party of the first part; together with all and singular the rents, tolls, income, issues and profits of the said railway premises and property; and also all the estate, right, title and interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity, and present and prospective of the said party of the first part in and to the same and every part thereof."
THE TERMS of such sale are to be as follows:
At the time the property shall be knocked down a deposit of five thousand dollars will be required from the purchaser or purchasers, and the balance of the purchase money is to be paid on delivery of deed. The whole or any part of such balance may be said in the bonds and coupons secured by said mortgage to the extent to which said bonds and coupons shall be entitled to participate in the distribution of the proceeds of sale.
JOHN C. SIMS,
Trustee and Special Commissioner.
April 6, 1894, 4t.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.
General Banking Business Transacted.
The following are the principal features of general banking business:
DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.
LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.
COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.
DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.
ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.
Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.
Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
THE
First National Bank
OF PATTON.
PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.
Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.
Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.
Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.
All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Petroleum Carried on Margin.
HENRY SPROUL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh.
Members of the
New York Stock Exchange,
Philadelphia Stock Exchange,
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange,
And Chicago Board of Trade.
Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight through the Clearing House.
feb9.3m

WATCH THIS
SPACE
for ORTH'S BIG AD.

Assignee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!
Assigned Estate of John Brown.
BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Court of Commons Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale on the premiseses in the BOROUGH OF SUMMERHILL, Cambria county, Pa., on
SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1894,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
And from time to time thereafter, all the following described real estate, which has been assigned to the undersigned by John Brown and wife:
Description of Properties.
No. 1.—Mill property, consisting of four lots in the borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad and corner of lot of Patrick McCall, thence 67 degrees east 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown, thence south 67 degrees east 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown, thence south 70 degrees east 150 feet to a post corner of lot now or late of Conrad Myer, thence south 20¼ degrees west 200 feet to a point corner of lot of John T. Long, thence north 69 degrees east by lots of John T. Long, Dr. Hendricks and Wallace Plummer 124 feet to corner of lot of Patrick McCall, thence by said lot north 25 degrees east 88 feet to a post, thence by said lot again north 31 degrees west 102 feet to place of beginning, containing in all 102 perches more or less.
No. 2.—Green House and lot, situate on Main street, in the borough of Summerhill, bounded on the northerly side by Main street, on easterly side by lot of John Griffith, on the south by an alley, and on the westerly side by lot of James D. Plummer, having thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling and Store Room.
No. 3.—Residence and Store Room, lot situate at the corner of Main street and Pennsylvania railroad, in the borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner mentioned, thence westward along the Pennsylvania railroad 70 perches to a post, corner of land now or late of George H. Wike, thence by said lands 7 perches to a post, thence eastward by other land of John Brown 8 perches to a post in line of said road, thence southward along said road 6.2 perches to the place of beginning, having thereon a large Frame Dwelling and Store Room.
No. 4.—Union Hall lot, situate in the borough of Summerhill, corner of Main street and Jackson road, bounded on the easterly side by Main street, on the southerly side by other lot (No. 3) of John Brown on westerly side by lot of John D. Wentroth, and on the northeriy side by Jackson road, having thereon erected a large three story building, known as Union Hall, and a one and one half-story Frame Dwelling.
No. 5.—One half interest in piece or parcel of land situate in Croyle township, known as Whilliam Pringle tract, adjoining lands of Griffith, Brown & Stineman, J. C. Scott & Sons, Frank Kurtz, the Butler tract, and others, containing 24 acres, 12 perches.
No. 6.—One half interest in the Coal and other Minerals of 28 acres, and the surface of 7 acres, more or less, of the same piece of ground all known as the William Butler tract, situate in Croyle township, adjoining the lands of Jacob Pringle, William Murray et al.
No. 7.—One third interest in William Murray tract of land in Croyle township and borough of Summerhill, bounded by Pennsylvania railroad, Cambria Iron Company, J. C. Scott & Sons, P. M. & J. Brown et al., and containing 99 acres, 36 perches, and allowances.
No. 8.—Lot in borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post 16 feet south of line of Pennsylvania railroad, thence south 70 degrees west 4 perches to a post, thence by line of land now or late of P. S. Croyle south 1 degree west 8½ perches to a post, thence by line of land of C. A. Dimond north 82 degrees, east 4 perches to a post on line of Summerhill graveyard, thence by said line north 1 degree east 9½ perches to place of beginning, containing 36 perches and having thereon erected a small Frame House, untenanted.
No. 9.—Interest of Assignor in a tract of land at Mineral Point, in East Taylor township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hemlock near Salt Lick creek, thence through land of Cambria Iron Company south 38¾ degrees east 20.26 perches to a cucumber, thence south 21¾ degrees west 11.64 perches to a hemlock; thence south 5 degrees east 28.84 perches to a post, thence south 49½ degrees west 17.13 perches to a post near Conemaugh river, thence parallel with said river north 44½ degrees west 18.6 perches to a post, thence north 40 degrees west 14.1 perches to a sugar, thence following the direction of Salt Lick creek north 8 degrees, west 13.1 perches to a white birch, thence 24½ degrees east 10.4 perches to a beech, thence north 67½ degrees east 5.7 perches to a white birch, thence north 39¼ degrees, east 8.3 perches to a white oak, and thence north 42¾ degrees east 18.9 perches to place of beginning, containing 10 acres and 24 perches, and having thereon erected one double and four single Frame Tenement Houses and one small Store Room.
Will be sold in sections or as a whole, to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down, one half when the sale is confirmed by the Court, and the remainder in six months from the date date of confirmation; deferred payments to be be secured by judgment note or mortgage, with interest, at the option of the Assignee.
D. B. GREEN,
Assignee of John Brown and wife.
March 30, 1894.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE Both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

IT WILL PAY YOU
To go to QUINN'S, Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and FREIGHT PAID on All Large Packages.
JAMES QUINN.

Executor's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE!
THE undersigned executor of Mary Ann Cooper, late of the borough of Chest Springs, county of Cambria, Pennsylvania, deceased, by virtue of the power and authority vested in him by the last will and testament of said deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on
SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1894,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate to wit:
All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Chest Springs, county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, fronting 50 feet on Columbia street and extending said width 120 feet to an alley, having an alley on the southwest and lot of Mrs Soobia Hurd on the northeast, and having thereon erected a two story
Frame House
and FRAME STABLE and other OUTBUILDINGS.
TERMS OF SALE:
One-half of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of deed, and the remainder in six months, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage or judgment note of purchaser. The purchaser may have the privilege of paying the whole of the purchase money in cash.
PETER McKENZIE,
Executor of Mary Ann Cooper, deceased.
Chest Springs, Pa., April 20, 1894.

S. L. REED. MATTHOT READE.
REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4.28.93

KITTELL & LITTLE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. eb

THE POPE'S FINANCES.

A Continued Decrease in the Revenues of the Vatican.

Some of the Sources of Income Upon Which the Head of the Roman Church Has to Depend Have Failed.

Since the heavy losses made by the pope a year or more ago the finances of the vatican have been superintended with great care. It is known, says a Paris paper, that a committee of prelates and several cardinals exist at Rome whose duty it is to regulate the use of the sums of money which flow into the treasury of the vatican. These sums come principally from two sources: The revenues of the property possessed by the pope and the gifts of the faithful known as Peter's pence. The property of the vatican is of various kinds, but the greater part of it consists of money and bonds placed in England and Fance, under control of the Paris house of Rothschild. Peter's pence is an annual revenue which is far from being fixed. In good years the total of the sum received from all countries of the world reaches 8,000,000 francs. Sometimes it is as low as 6,000,000 and even 5,000,000.

This has been the case for the last five years. This diminution is due in great part to the discord between the royalists and the French Catholic produced by the republican policy of the pope. France alone furnished two thirds and often three-quarters of Peter's pence. And in France it is the royalists who prove themselves most generous. But since the adhesion of Leo XIII. to the republic many of them, more royalist than Catholic, have closed their purses to the pope. However, despite all this, French bishops still forward the largest sums to his holiness. Thus the bishop of Nantes sent a few days ago 100,000 francs from his flock as their gift to the vatican treasury.

Italy contributes only a small part of the revenue—a few hundred thousand francs a year. The Romans show themselves in this regard less generous than other Italians. On the other hand, the Anglo-Saxon countries—England, Ireland, Australia and the United States—begin to send important sums. If Catholicism continues to grow in these countries it is easy to see that in time the vatican will draw considerable sums from them.

Again, there are the royal courts, such as Austria, which send annually rich presents to the pope. This is even true of princes of ancient Italian families. Francis II., ex-king of Napies, and Marie Theresa, formerly grand duchess of Tuscany, never fail to send their offerings, which consist of several thousands of francs. The compte de Chambord was accustomed to send annually 50,000 francs; the count of Paris sends the same sum.

The expenses of the vatican, amount annually to more than 7,000,000 francs. They are regulated as follows: For the personal wants of the pope, 500,000 francs; for the cardinals, 700,000; for papal dioceses, 400,000; administration of the vatican, 1,800,000; secretary of state, 1,000,000; employes and ablegates, 1,500,000; support of schools and poor, 1,200,000.

The cardinals at Rome live at the expense of the pope. The income of each from this source is at least 22,000 francs. The secretary of state is charged with upholding relations with foreign governments by the mediation of nuncios. The four most important—Paris, Vienna, Madrid and Lisbon—each receive an allowance of 60,000 francs a year.

The last jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. brought to the vatican 3,000,000 francs. At the first, celebrated five years ago, 12,000,000 francs were received. In the course of years the pope has introduced a number of economies in the different branches of the vatican service and for that reason he has been called miserly. This accusation is not merited; the economies became necessary in a state whose expenses are considerable and whose revenues continue to diminish. Leo XIII. has many reasons to follow the example of his illustrious predecessor, Sixtus, as it is difficult in the present time to count on the generosity of the faithful.

AHEAD OF THE COWCATCHER.

How the Electric Headlight Is Now Used on Numerous Railroads.

The electric headlight is now used on many railroads, and W. B. Sparks, who is interested in a southern road, recently told a writer for the Pittsburgh Dispatch that his company had found it a very profitable investment. The lights cost about three hundred and seventy-five dollars each, fixed on the locomotive, and they cost no more than the oil light to maintain. The old headlight would not throw its light on a very dark night more than one hundred and fifty feet, and it is impossible for an engineer to slow up his train in that distance, even with the emergency brake. Quite an item in the expense of the road used to be claims for cattle killed. During the rainy season the lands along the line of the road become very wet—in places they are entirely covered with water and the cattle come upon the track seeking some dry spot on which to sleep. When the old headlight was in use as many as thirteen cows have been killed at one time and the damage claims have sometimes amounted to over one thousand dollars per month. Now the electric light throws its rays from half to three-quarters of a mile in front of the engine. Obstructions can be easily seen at that distance and some of the engineers insist that a switch disk can be more easily made out by it at night than in the daytime. The lights, moreover, do away with switch lights, which is quite a saving to roads that use them to any great extent. Mr. Sparks says that the engines using the electric headlights on his road have never killed a cow, and he is confident that the saving in stock claims alone will more than pay for all the headlights on the road within two years.

A Ghoulish Hashery.

In Brussels there is a restaurant entitled the Cafe de la Mort, the walls of the subterranean chamber being hung with paintings of skulls, skeletons and crossbones, the chairs are stools, the tables coffins and the beverage, which costs six cents a glass, is called "microbes." A performance takes place nightly in an adjoining vault. On the black curtain rising a man is disclosed standing upright in a coffin. As the assemblage watches, his white bones are gradually seen to shine forth through his clothes until he becomes a grizzly skeleton. A death certificate is then presented to the principal actor in this optical illusion and the performance closes.

THROUGH THE ORIENT.

THE Moors of Arabia were the first to display colored globes in drug store windows.

THERE are said to be several millions of the Chinese almanac printed at Pekin every year.

IT is stated that the Chinese government has decided to lay a telegraph line from the Pamirs to Pekin.

UNDERTAKERS are unknown in Japan. When a person dies there, the body is encoffined and buried by a member of the family

A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads that OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.
JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky

What Can't Pull Out?

Why the

Non-pull-out

Bow on the **Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases,** made by the **Keystone Watch Case Company,** Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pick-pocket, and prevents it from dropping. Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Sold, without extra charge for this bow (ring), through Watch dealers only.

Lots of watch cases are spoiled in the opening. An opener to obviate this sent free.

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
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PORTLAND, MAINE.

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STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

☞Ladies waited on at their residence.

JAMES R. GANT,
Proprietor

FREE

$10.00 worth of lovely Music for Forty Cents, consisting of 100 pages full size Sheet Music of the latest, brightest, liveliest and most popular selections, both vocal and instrumental, gotten up in the most elegant manner, including four large size Portraits.

CARMENCITA, the Spanish Dancer,
PADEREWSKI, the Great Pianist,
ADELINA PATTI and
MINNIE SELIGMAN CUTTING.

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Steel Picket Fence.
CHEAPER THAN WOOD

The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. (This is not a setting) can be used on iron or wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also manufacture heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills. WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK.

TAYLOR & DEAN,
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FEES BROS.'
Shaving Parlor,
Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.
Your patronage solicited.

FEES BROS.

CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT DOGS.

Eskimos Find the Faithful Animal a Necessity of Their Miserable Existence.

"Without dogs the larger portion of the great Eskimo family peopling the barren northern coast of America would find it impossible to exist in its chosen home." So writes E. W. Nelson in his "Mammals of Northern Alaska." They are used in the winter for hunting, sledge-drawing and the like, but in summer are mostly left to shift for themselves. They receive much hard usage, as well as do much hard work, but are described, nevertheless, as a rollicking set, full of play, fond of human society and quarrelsome as schoolboys. Mr. Nelson credits them with a vein of humor and declares that their varying characteristics can be read in their faces. They are worth from two dollars to fifteen dollars apiece, according to age, size and intelligence. For sledge-drawing they are harnessed in teams of either seven or nine—three or four pairs and a leader. The load is from three hundred and fifty to seven hundred pounds and the course is mainly through unbroken snow or over rough ice. With a team of seven dogs and a load of more than three hundred pounds Mr. Nelson made a journey of more than twelve hundred miles in about two months. The last sixty miles were made over a bad road in a continuous pull of twenty-one hours. They are much affected by the moon. During full moon half the night is spent by them in howling in chorus. "During the entire winter at St. Michael's," says Mr. Nelson, "we were invariably given a chorus every moonlight night, and the dogs of two neighboring villages joined in the serenade." He speaks of its "wild, weird harmony," and seems to have found it agreeable rather than otherwise. The influence of the moon is also very apparent when the dogs are traveling. They brighten up as the moon rises, and pricking up their ears start off as if they had forgotten their fatigue. The fur traders take advantage of this fact, and sometimes lie over during the day and travel at night. The dogs endure an astonishing degree of cold. Mr. Nelson saw a female with two newly-born puppies lying upon the snow near a hut, with no sign of shelter, when the thermometer ranged from thirty to thirty-five degrees below zero.

OBEYED ORDERS STRICTLY.

How a Collector Secured a Six Weeks' Holiday and a Partnership.

"When I was a youngster of seventeen," said a successful business man to a Detroit Free Press reporter, "I got a job as collector with a man who was about as strict a martinet as I ever saw. He insisted on everything being done just as he said, and there were times when life was verily a burden, but I stuck to him for six months, then we had a difference. It was this way: One morning he called me up and handed me a bill on a man I knew and said for me to take it around and collect it.

"'It's one of our standbys,' he said, 'and every collector I ever sent to him reported him absent or not findable or something. Now you go and don't come back here till you see him.'

"'Do you mean that?' I asked, as two or three clerks looked up.

"'You know me,' was all he said in reply and I went out after my man.

"He wasn't at home, the people said, and wouldn't be for six weeks. So I stuck the bill in my pocket and went off up the country on a visit. The old man sent after me half a dozen times, but my folks could only tell I was out of town, and I never paid any attention to a letter I got from the boss, but went on enjoying myself. Then I came back and had a visit with some other friends and at the end of six weeks I called on my man again with the bill. I found him at home and told him what I had done, and he paralyzed me by paying the bill with interest. Two hours later I stepped into the boss' office.

"'There,' I said, before he had time to gather his wits, 'is the amount of your bill and interest. He was out of town for six weeks and I couldn't see him before. You told me not to come back till I did see him, and I was obeying your instructions. I had a rattling good time and the house owes me six weeks' salary.'

"The old man gasped, got blue in the face and I thought he was going to explode, but he didn't; he gulped it all down and stuck out his hand.

"'Young man,' he said, 'you ought to have been a soldier; I'm going to put you in charge of the collection department and double your salary, and,' concluded the merchant, 'when I was twenty-five I was a partner.

Corrupted Indian Names.

Those musical Indian names that decorate the map of the northern states have too often suffered corruption, although there seems to be plenty of evidence at hand to help correct such corruption. The Tombigby river of Alabama is usually spelled with a "y" in the last syllable instead of "ee," in spite of the fact that the names of half a dozen neighboring streams end in "see." Several other significant endings have suffered corruption in the case of river and creek names, north and south. The Indians usually gave a name to any large body of water near which they dwelt, and it has been found in the case of primitive river names in the old world that a syllable meaning water occurs once at least, and in many instances several times, in the same name. From this philologists have been able to trace successive conquests, as each conquering tribe added its own name for water or river to the syllables already forming the names of streams within the conquered district. The same thing has happened in this country, as the whites have tacked the word river to many Indian names already including the word.

Plants for Damp Grounds

People who are unfortunate enough to live in damp houses, particularly near undrained land, are apt to think that there is no help for them save in removal. They are mistaken. Successful experiments have shown that it is quite possible to materially improve the atmosphere in such neighborhoods in a very simple manner—by the planting of the laurel and the sunflower. The laurel gives off an abundance of ozone, while the "soulful eyed" sunflower is potent in destroying the malarial condition. These two, if planted on the most restricted scale in a garden close to the house, will be found to speedily increase the dryness and salubrity of the atmosphere, and rheumatism, if it does not entirely become a memory of the past, will be largely alleviated.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

BARON HIRSCH, the Hebrew philanthropist, will visit the world's fair.

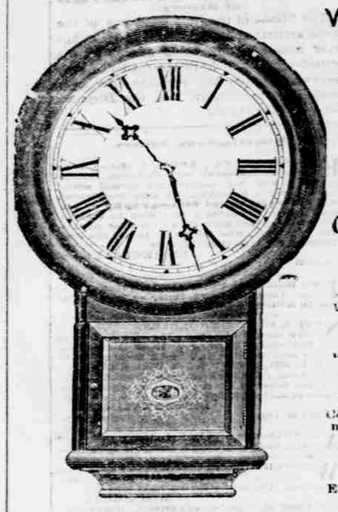
SPAIN is to have a $200,000 building at the world's fair. The dimensions are to be 130 by 75 feet.

EX-PRIME MINISTER CRISPI and a party of Italian friends propose to visit the Chicago exposition.

PRINCESS LOUISE is engaged on a bust of her majesty, which is destined for the world's fair at Chicago.

MISS ELIZABETH NEY, a descendant of Napoleon Bonaparte's Marshal Ney, is now living in Hempstead, Tex. She is a sculptor. At present she is making statues of certain Texan heroes, to be displayed at the world's fair

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



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Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
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LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ALL WORK GUARANTEED.☜
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

FARMERS!
TAKE NOTICE

When you want **GOOD FLOUR** take your grain to the **OLD SHENKLE MILL** in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,
PROPRIETOR.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.

$11.00 — No. 37, Surrey Harness.
$37.50 — No. 738½, Top Buggy.
$43.00 — No. 3, Farm Wagon.
$23.50 — No. 1, Farm Harness.
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$55 — Elkhart Bicycle, 28in. wheels, pneumatic tires, weldless steel tubing, drop forgings.

Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent $50 to $250 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Spring Wagons, $31 to $50. Guaranteed same as sold for $75 to $100. Surreys, $65 to $100 same as sold for $125 to $150. Top Buggies, $37.50, same as sold for $65. Phaetons, $60 to $100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Mail Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

Our Harness are sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

Single, $6 to $20
Double Buggy, $18–$85
Farm, $16 to $25.50.

RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS.

3 per cent. off for cash with order. Send 4c. in stamps to pay postage on 112-page catalogue.

Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

"Seeing is Believing."

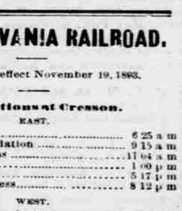
And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe* and *unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World.*

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

Ely's Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD



Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Disease. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood, and unless cause removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—MRS. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.

Cann's Kidney Cure Co.,
720 Venango street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all reliable druggists. 4.21.93

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Ann Cooper, late of the borough of Chest Springs, in the county of Cambria, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment thereof, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER J. M'KENZIE,
Executor of Mary Ann Cooper, deceased.
April 6, 1894.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
Estate of Michael Storm, dec'ased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Storm, deceased, late of the township of Cresson, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET E. STORM,
Cresson, Pa., March 30, 1894. Administratrix.

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 19, 1893.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express	6 25 a m
Altoona Accommodation	9 15 a m
Main Line Express	11 04 a m
Altoona Express	1 00 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation	8 14 p m
Pacific Express	8 37 a m
Way Passenger	2 36 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.15 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm in large profits, quick sales, SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. [illegible], 842 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM LEADS A BAND.

The Kaiser Did Not Like the Way the March Was Going.

A Berlin letter says: There is, of course, nothing that Emperor William cannot do. He knows everything, and can give the most learned a good start and an easy beating in all branches of art, literature, music, soldiering, or, in fact, any other matter that mortal man knows anything about. The military band of the Foot guards, which is about one of the best in Europe, was playing a march in the court-yard of the Schloss a few days ago, but the time did not suit William. He thought he knew more about it than the conductor, so he straightway emerged from the palace, stopped the music and, taking the baton from the bandmaster's hand, conducted the piece himself to his beating. The musicians were in a state of terror, but he warmed them up to a galop time, and when he had finished returned the baton to the conductor with the remark: "Next time you play that march play it properly. I have given you the correct time. Now dismiss the band, go to the barracks and play nothing else for a week." This order was religiously carried into effect, and for a whole week the guards knew no other melody but that eccentric march, which no man could keep step to.

Another matter which has upset William's equilibrium is the fact that the people stare at him in church. He doesn't like it, and has now ordered that whenever he attends divine service all seats of which he can see the occupants, or from which he can be seen, shall be filled by soldiers, so that he may not be disturbed in his prayers. The soldiers are compelled to look straight before them, and any deviation of the head from the "eyes front" is punished by confinement to barracks and heavy pack drill.

Although he does not imitate his great-grandfather in criticising a sermon in the pulpit during the progress of its delivery, William nevertheless follows in his footsteps with regard to limiting its length, and shortly after his accession issued strict commands to the effect that none of the court chaplains should preach more than ten minute sermons. The kaiser says by enforcing this rule he has contributed in no small degree to the extraordinary revival of religious sentiment through out Prussia that has signalized his occupancy of the throne. Certain it is, he asserts, that a ten-minute sermon is far more effective and beneficial than one of twenty, thirty, forty or even sixty minutes. It forces the preachers to be concise and to concentrate all that is best and strongest of his argument in that brief span instead of scattering it over a longer period of time—a process that naturally diminishes its vigor and its force.

FAMILY TRADITION COUNTS.

A Dominant Force in the Politics and Society of Little Delaware.

No resident of a great state can easily guess the feeling of local loyalty and of almost clannish pride common throughout the commonwealth of Delaware, says the New York Sun. When Wilmington is left out of account the remainder of the state is peopled chiefly by a rural community, native to the soil and descended from ancestors often settled for two centuries within the bounds of the state. There are many families still holding lands under seventeenth century patents, lands that have descended from father to son all those years without the passage of title deeds. It is only a few years since a Delawarean about to remove to the west sold a piece of land that his ancestors had purchased from an Indian chief as the representative of his tribe. Long descent in Delaware is confined to no self-constituted upper class, but is the boast of all sorts of people. There are many ancient churches in Delaware, and probably every one includes within its congregation some families descended from those that took part in organizing the church. Rural communities throughout the state are curiously immobile. Surnames are few, and the region from which a man comes is easily guessed from his name.

Family traditions are jealously treasured, and family traits reappear generation after generation. There is a numerous family in the northern county famous from the fact that nearly all its male members have red heads and heavy red beards. The character is said to belong even to distant branches of the family in the west. Long descent, though so common, is highly prized, and even where a family has sunk into disrepute the fact of a respectable ancestry is held to make its members a little better than just every day newcomers whose conduct is no worse. Neighbors in Delaware have tenacious memories, and old family scandals are whispered about for generations. An old gentleman of blameless life and excellent name never dared to become a candidate for public office because it was recalled that he had been born out of wedlock. Genealogies are carried in the heads of hundreds and old ladies often know the intricate family relationships of half the community. According to tradition, the Du Ponts, who have been making powder for a century, used to remember with satisfaction that an early Bayard had been a hatter. Every community has local traditions of this sort and every man lives with the knowledge that his family history is known to all who have good memories.

THE PEANUT.

One of the Important Items of Our Southern Industry.

The peanut is the fruit of a plant common in warm countries. It is sometimes called the ground-pea and ground or earth nut. Still another name for it, says the Detroit Free Press, is pindal or pindar, and in western Africa it is called mandubi. The plant is a trailing vine with small yellow flowers. After the flowers fall the flower stem grows longer, bends downward, and the pod on the end forces itself into the ground, where it ripens. Peanuts are raised in immense quantities on the west coast of Africa, in South America and in the southern United States. The vines are dug with pronged hoes or forks, dried for a few days and then stacked for two weeks to cure. The pods are picked by hand from the vines, cleaned in a fanning mill, and sometimes bleached with sulphur, and packed in bags for market. Peanuts are sometimes eaten raw, but usually roasted or baked. In Africa and South America they form one of the chief articles of food. Large quantities of them are made into an oil much like olive oil, and which is used in the same way. It is also used in the manufacture of soap. A bushel of peanuts, when pressed cold, will make a gallon of oil. If heat is used, more oil is made, but it is not so good. In Spain peanuts are ground and mixed with chocolate. Peanut vines make good food for cattle.

The peanut gets its name from the shape of its pod, which is like that of the pea.

—A vagrant, on being brought before the beak, wept so bitterly as to evoke the sympathy of the worthy magistrate, who kindly inquired: "Have you been out of work for a long time?" "Ever since my poor mother died." "How old were you at the time?" "Eighteen months, your worship."—Le Conteur.

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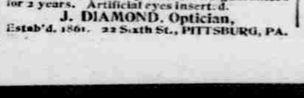

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AMERICAN SHIPS CROWDED.

Fruit Carried from Cuba to New York in European Vessels Entirely.

A large fleet of small steamers, principally of English build, and under the Norwegian flag, have created a revolution in the Cuban fruit trade at New York, says the Tribune. Only a few years ago American sailing vessels, small, graceful craft, went down to Baracoa, Gibara and other ports and returned with anything which would stand freight rate; and usually in about a month or five weeks they would come sailing back with holds full of fragrant bananas, oranges or pineapples. With the usual delays incident to all sailing craft, and with no uncommon circumstance for the delay to land their perishable cargoes in more or less damaged condition, owing to "wind and weather permitting" and the qualification to an agreement of reasonable speed of ocean going delivery. While the passage of a fine schooner may be regretted, it is not to be wondered that the service is greatly improved, and the business has increased enormously; and this state of affairs would seem to be an unmixed blessing were it not that foreign capital and labor have reaped a large part of the results. These little steamers are run at small expense, the ship's company and the low wages on which American seamen could not support their families, it is said, will make a round trip in fifteen or eighteen days, and deliver the fruit in good order. The fruit is also picked much riper than before, and it is reasonably sure that it will be delivered in New York in a week, and is landed direct into the cars on the docks alongside the steamer, it is forwarded to inland cities in less than half the time formerly required to reach port.

The quickness with which one of these steamers will get out of port after arriving here is a constant surprise. It is not an uncommon occurrence when the "rush" season is on for one to come sneaking up New York bay with the first sign of daylight, and warp in at her pier. Off come the hatches and the top layer of bunches pitched out; this has the effect to keep the fruit from being bruised by the pitching and rolling of the steamer. The "handlers" begin their work of hauling out the fruit. Meanwhile, the captain has had his breakfast. He goes aboard the vessel's manifest is entered, and she is "cleared" for her return. The consignees come to the pier for their share of the cargo, and while bananas are going out on one side coal is coming in on the other, and by the time the hold is empty the bunkers are full. Not a stray scorpion or tarantula may be found around, but no attention is paid to them. The water tanks are filled, the crew signs over again and by the 9 o'clock in the afternoon the sharp steel nose of the alien craft is cutting through the waters of the bay, bound for Cuba and more bananas. Importers, venders, British shipbuilders and Norwegian owners and Spanish growers make good livings, and, in many cases, snug fortunes; and the ambitious Yankee, neglecting the day of small things, lets them do so, and is apparently content with the cheap freight while South street is fringed with idle sailormen.

Mad Because He Wasn't Drowned.

While fishing on the bank of a creek, in Norristown, Pa., John Johnson, a lad of twelve years, scrabbled in the water, and sank beneath the surface. Other boys saw him disappear, and they scampered away mad. Johnnie struggled until he reached dry land and then took to his heels. Half an hour later he stood on a bridge, watching a crowd of men using the water of the creek with grappling hooks. He became interested in the strange occupation of the men, never dreaming they were looking for his body. He remained on the bridge an hour until his clothes dried, and then descended to the creek bank where the anxious crowd was watching the dragging of the stream. "What you doing?" inquired Johnnie of one who had just come out of the water. "Looking for Johnnie Johnson's corpse," replied the man. "He is drowned in there two hours ago." "Well, I'm Johnnie Johnson," said the astonished lad. Then he explained to the disgusted crowd of people who had been eager to see a limp body pulled from the creek, and had his ears boxed for his pains.

A Strange Friendship.

There is a peculiar case of infatuation between a rooster and two cats to be witnessed at Alton, Ill. The cats belong to the keeper of a livery stable and for some time the rooster, which is a large fowl of the Shanghai breed, was afraid of the cats. But a friendly feeling grew to exist between them, and this finally ripened into a case of love. They are inseparable. The rooster will conduct himself just as he would if escorting two hens about. He will find a worm or grain of corn, call the cats and then eat it himself. The felines, on the other hand, will follow him around, roll over and play with him, share their mice with him, and in every possible way demonstrate that his affection is reciprocated. The rooster sleeps on the edge of a feed box and the cats rest together in the box. The strange friendship has existed for some time past and exhibits no signs of abatement.

Young America.

Rev. Dr. Meredith, the well-known Brooklyn clergyman, tries to cultivate friendly relations with the younger members of his flock. In a recent talk to his Sunday-school he urged the children to speak to him whenever they met. The next day a dirty-faced boy, chin, smoking a cigarette, and having a generally disreputable appearance accosted him on the street with: "How do, Doc?" The clergyman stopped at once and cordially inquired: "And what are you, sir?" "I'm one of your little lambs," replied the boy, affably. "Fine day." And, tilting his hat back on his head, he swaggered off, leaving the worthy divine speechless with amazement.

The Tallow Tree of China.

The tallow tree, one of the most useful plants in China, has two or three representatives in our southern states. The latter, however, are shrubs, while the former is a true tree. The tree is valuable to the Chinese for several purposes. Its seeds are thickly covered with a fatty substance, which, when steamed, produces a fat resembling tallow, greatly esteemed for candle making. The seeds themselves yield, by pressing, a fine liquid oil. The tree produces a hard wood which the natives use for printing blocks, while its leaves make a fine black dye.

Courtplaster's New Uses.

"And I want a large sheet of black courtplaster," said a young woman at a notion counter the other day, "which," she proceeded to explain to a friend at her side, "is my chief mending implement. I always mend gloves with courtplaster, using black or the light tints according to the shade of the glove. I turn the glove inside out and fit the plaster over the rent, first, of course, drawing the edges together as a surgeon does a torn skin. It is much better than sewing and lasts longer. Sometimes I get an ugly three-cornered rent in a gown. My courtplaster case mends the rent, leaving practically no indications of it. I mend fans, slippers, lace—everything, almost, with it."